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SEMEYKO ON U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD232322 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Commentary by Lev Semeyko, United States of America and Canada Institute specialist on U.S. defense policy]

[Text] For over 6 months now Soviet-American talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe have been under way in Geneva. The two parties to the talks have set out their positions quite clearly, but unfortunately there is still a wide chasm between them. The American position is based on President Reagan's zero option, which calls for the complete abolition of all Soviet land-based medium-range missiles. At the same time, it envisages no cut whatsoever in the American medium-range arms already deployed in Western Europe, which are capable of destroying up to 20 percent of the Soviet Union's population and industry.

If the Soviet Union were to accept the United States' proposals, even those American arms alone would be greater than the Soviet Union's medium-range arms. But on top of this there is also the medium-range nuclear potential of Britain and France. This being so, the American proposals have the clear aim of causing a breakdown of the talks, since the Soviet Union will not agree to signing an agreement that would upset the established balance of strength in Europe in NATO's favor. At the same time, the Soviet Union does not seek to upset that balance in its own favor. What the Soviet approach to nuclear disarmament amounts to in a nutshell is securing a military balance at the lowest possible level. This is the crux of the Soviet stand at Geneva.

More specifically, the Soviet Union is proposing the establishment of a large European zone of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. This zone would extend from the Arctic Ocean to Africa and from the mid-Atlantic to the Ural Mountains. The Soviet Union is prepared to rid Europe of nuclear weapons completely -- tactical as well as medium-range weapons. It proposes that the deployment of nuclear arms of new types be likewise banned in this zone. This would, naturally, cover the American Pershing-II missiles and the Tomahawk cruise missiles, and would include a ban on their deployment in Britain, too.

More specifically still, the Soviet Union is proposing that the medium-range arms in this zone be reduced so that 5 years following the conclusion of the agreement the Soviet Union and NATO would have no more than 300 units of such arms each. These 300 units of medium-range arms would take into account, in addition to the American arms of this type, the missiles and aircraft of Britain and France as well. This, of course, does not mean that America's nuclear allies will have to assume any kind of undertakings, since the talks are Soviet-American bilateral talks. Nor does taking into account the Anglo-French nuclear arsenal mean demanding that it be reduced or abolished. No, it means that in complete accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, the Soviet Union cannot ignore the Anglo-French nuclear arms.

Suffice it to recall that even today Britain's Polaris missiles have 192 nuclear warheads. This implies the potential to destroy nearly 200 cities or other major military objectives. In future the Trident-II program would give Britain a submarine fleet numbering no fewer than 384 combat weapons. Its destructive power would be roughly three times greater than that of the present Polaris system.

How could the Soviet Union possibly ignore such a threat in discussing the balance of nuclear strength in Europe? Obviously this is out of the question. That's why the Soviet Union is proposing that the Anglo-French nuclear force be taken into account in the total of 300 medium-range units to be reached 5 years after the conclusion of the Soviet-American agreement. The final point in the Soviet proposals requires that the deployment of medium-range arms outside Europe and their limitation and reduction be conducted in such a way that these arms would be unable to reach the other party's targets in the zones specified.

In other words, say SS-20 missiles would be deployed east of the Urals in such a way that they could not reach the territories of Britain or West Germany, and American medium-range arms would be unable to reach the territory of the Soviet Union. That's why the Soviet Union is proposing that the Western boundary of the zone should run through the mid-Atlantic.

But the Soviet Union is willing to go even further. It is proposing that other steps be taken in Europe to limit nuclear arms with a range of less than 1,000 km, which it is customary to term tactical. The Soviet Union wants to rid Europe of all nuclear arms, tactical as well as medium-range.

The Soviet proposals hold out the possibility of a substantial reduction of these arms in this decade [words indistinct] on terms fair both to the West and to the East. But any unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union is out of the question. On the other hand, bilateral disarmament has the full support of the Soviet Union, but such disarmament would be based on the fundamentally sound principle of equality and equal security. The ball is squarely in the United States' court.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD240508 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A session of the UN special committee for a world conference on disarmament has opened here. On the committee are 40 states representing all regions of the world.

At its latest session in spring this year, the committee pointed to a broad international support for the idea of holding a world conference. However, the nuclear powers' stands on this matter do not coincide. It is known that the United States and its NATO allies do not venture to reject directly the proposal made at one time by the Soviet Union to convene such a conference. The proposal has been supported by the international public at large. Therefore the United States motivates its sabotage of the cause of disarmament by arguing that such a forum is premature.

Speaking at the session V.L. Oleandrov, representative of the USSR, emphasized that the conference on the basis of an all-round discussion of disarmament matters could work out effective approaches to curbing the arms race and effecting practical disarmament.

In our nuclear age, the Soviet representative went on to say, there is no other reasonable way to solve contentious problems, however acute and complex they are, than negotiations.

In this connection the message by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament deserves special attention. The Soviet Union has again taken a step of exceptional importance -- pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It has been emphasized in all authoritativeness that there is no such type of weapon -- be it nuclear, chemical or other weapons -- which the Soviet Union would not be ready to limit or ban on a mutual basis.

Our country is for headway towards a solution to the problem of disarmament in a broad front -- through negotiations, the Soviet representative stated. This is why our delegation is firmly convinced that if the UN member-states manage to determine ways for a concrete preparation of a world conference on disarmament, that decision would be met not only with understanding but with a great approval around the world as a serious fact indicative of the governments' intention to take resolute actions with a view to slackening the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The session continues its work.

GEORGIYEV VIEWS STATUS OF NONPROLIFERATION

PM231441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by I. Georgiyev under the rubric "Disarmament -- The Command of the Times": "Strengthening the Nonproliferation Setup"]

[Text] The peace initiatives put forward by our country at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament enjoy widespread international support. The world public rated highly the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- a pledge made in the message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The Soviet initiative is a practical step which — if the other nuclear powers take reciprocal steps -- will lead to an effective ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

This has not escaped the notice of the bellicose imperialist circles, whose aim is to smash the existing strategic equilibrium in the world and achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries by cranking up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. Therefore, they are doing their utmost to play down the importance of our initiative and to depict it as a propagandist act offering no new opportunities to really limit or reduce nuclear arms. These assertions are utterly false. The step taken by the USSR is intended to raise the level of trust between states and to create a favorable atmosphere for examining and solving specific questions relating to halting the arms race and effecting disarmament. The Soviet Union proposed in a memorandum presented at the session a package of measures which, taken as a whole, are capable of saving mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction.

In today's complex international situation, the appearance of nuclear weapons in only one country could cause a chain reaction of proliferation, lead to the disruption of strategic stability and military equilibrium and hinder the achievement of an accord on nuclear disarmament. The more confidence there is that states which do not possess nuclear weapons will not acquire them, the more incentive there will be for curtailing existing potentials. In turn, progress toward banning nuclear weapons and reducing stockpiles, which would strengthen the security of nonnuclear countries and limit incentives for acquiring such weapons, would help strengthen the nonproliferation system.

The nonproliferation question is associated with the rapid development of peaceful use of atomic energy, above all the nuclear power industry. The acquisition of knowledge and techniques and the production and stockpiling of materials which could potentially be used to create nuclear weapons or explosive devices are part of the process of creating and operating nuclear power stations and the enterprises servicing their fuel cycle.

The past decade has shown that in many countries the nuclear power industry is seen as one of the main, long-term methods of meeting growing energy needs. The numbers and capacities of the nuclear power stations which have been, and are being, constructed are growing and they are becoming an increasingly common feature of the landscape. The forecast is that by 1990 the number of countries with operating nuclear power stations will have increased from 24 at the beginning of 1982 to 34, and the total capacity of the stations will rise from 170 to 460 million kilowatts.

There will also be an increase in the number of countries with enterprises and installations which, in addition to servicing the nuclear power industry, are capable of producing fissionable material for military purposes. This problem is made particularly acute by the fact that in a number of cases countries with limited nuclear power development programs are seeking to acquire such enterprises. They are prompted by considerations of "prestige" and "independence" and their desire is justified neither technically nor economically.

In these conditions ever-increasing significance attaches to the nuclear nonproliferation system -- the complex of political, treaty and legal, organizational and technical measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons across the world, strengthen trust between states and create favorable conditions for the widespread development of the peaceful use of atomic energy and international cooperation in this sphere.

The main measure is the nuclear nonproliferation treaty which entered into force in March 1970 and now has 118 signatories, including 3 of the 5 nuclear powers (the USSR, the United States and Britain) and most of the nonnuclear countries engaged in a significant degree of activity in the sphere of the peaceful atom. The essential element of the treaty is the pledge by the nuclear states participating in it not to pass on, and not to give assistance in the creation of, nuclear weapons or explosive devices, and, on the part of nonnuclear countries, not to acquire or create them.

Unfortunately, the treaty has not yet been signed by certain nonuclear states which have a level of work in the sphere of atomic energy and also an overall scientific, technical and industrial potential which enables them to create such weapons. Particularly worrying is the nonparticipation of countries situated in crisis regions.

This refers primarily to Israel and South Africa, which are pursuing aggressive, expansionist policies. The sooner they sign the treaty the fewer reasons their neighbors will have to seek ways of safeguarding their security.

The endorsement of the treaty by France and the PRC, whose nuclear status gives them a special responsibility, would be of positive significance in terms of strengthening the treaty.

The reliability of the nonproliferation system depends primarily on how consistently the countries are fulfilling their commitments under the treaty and other international agreements in the sphere and how conscientiously they are observing not only the letter but the spirit of these documents. There is a worrying trend on the part of some Western countries to solve questions relating to nuclear trade and international cooperation without due consideration of nonproliferation interests.

An important element of the treaty and the nonproliferation system as a whole is the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) system of guarantees which gives the world community confidence that atomic energy is being used in accordance with the pledges made by the countries. Despite the complexity of the task, the IAEA is coping successfully with its implementation. Experience shows that while ensuring effective control, the agency is exercising it with full observance of states' sovereign rights and is not placing obstacles in the way of their scientific and technical and economic development or international cooperation in peaceful nuclear activity.

A special issue relating to the nonproliferation setup is control in the nuclear countries. Many nonnuclear states advocated that not only they but also the nuclear powers should place their peaceful nuclear installations under IAEA control, which would eliminate what they see as the discriminatory nature of international control.

The USSR has always believed that control in nuclear countries would be meaningful once an accord had been reached on halting the production of nuclear weapons or fissionable materials necessary for their production. As yet no such accord exists. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union saw fit to meet the nonnuclear countries half way and, as an act of good will, it stated at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament its readiness to place some of its peaceful nuclear installations -- certain nuclear power stations and research reactors -- under IAEA control.

While endorsing the nonproliferation treaty, nonnuclear states want to ensure that that security is not weakened as a result of this, but that, on the contrary, it is better safeguarded. The Soviet Union is sympathetic toward this, and it has said more than once that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which have renounced their production and acquisition and have none on their territory. The USSR is prepared to participate in the conclusion of a corresponding international convention or to conclude bilateral agreements with interested nonuclear states.

Among a number of measures to curb nuclear arms and to secure disarmament, the USSR allocates an important place to the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The Soviet Union has now been making efforts in this direction for more than two decades. On our country's initiative the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water was drawn up, signed in 1963 and later ratified. It became known as the Moscow treaty. In 1974 the treaty limiting underground nuclear weapon tests to 150 kilotons was signed between the USSR and the United States. Two years later the USSR and the United States signed the treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Because of the stand taken by Washington, however, these two treaties have not been ratified.

For a number of years delegations from the USSR, the United States and Britain held talks in Geneva to elaborate a treaty for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. The work was nearing completion when the talks were suspended at the American side's request.

Recent actions undertaken by Washington in this sphere have been highly negative. President Reagan adopted a decision to abandon further talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain aimed at elaborating a treaty for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. Even THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out in this connection that such actions undermine attempts to limit nuclear arsenals and to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The alternative to the U.S. administration's shortsighted and dangerous actions is the USSR's position. Attaching great significance to this problem, at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament our country confirmed its readiness to ratify the 1974 treaty, as well as to hold talks on concluding a treaty for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests both on a tripartite basis and within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

Finally, the creation of zones free from nuclear weapons could be an effective factor in strengthening the nonproliferation regime. The conclusion of the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America was a good initiative. Countries in other parts of the world, including northern Europe, Africa, the Balkans and the Near East, also express the desire to create nuclear-free zones. At the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its positive attitude toward these initiatives. As a nuclear power it is prepared to help find generally acceptable solutions for the creation of nuclear-free zones.

In the interests of strengthening the nonproliferation regime and the security of nonnuclear states and of creating more favorable conditions for forming zones free from nuclear weapons, our country proposes reaching an international accord on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in countries which do not have them now and, at the same time, refraining from further actions to deploy such weapons on the territory of other states.

The strengthening of the nonproliferation regime, as well as other disarmament problems, is among the most important tasks at the present time. "The nuclear nonproliferation treaty," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "effectively serves the interests of countries both large and small, both nuclear and nonuclear, both industrially developed and developing. I am sure that the international authority and effectiveness of this important treaty will continue to grow steadily and the sphere of its application to broaden."

WASHINGTON POST ATTACKS REAGAN TEST BAN DECISION

PM231429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Why Talks Have Been Ended"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Aug (TASS) -- The decision announced by President R. Reagan to end the talks on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests has again cast doubt on the sincerity of the current U.S. administration's approach to the problem of nuclear arms control. That is the conclusion reached by the influential newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST.

By his decision, the paper notes, Reagan has nullified efforts begun under the Eisenhower administration and continued by all subsequent administrations, in which considerable progress had been achieved. In this connection the paper points to the flexible and constructive position adopted at the talks by the Soviet Union, particularly on the question of monitoring compliance with the provisions of a treaty. If the United States had responded positively to Soviet proposals in which the USSR went halfway to meet the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes, this "could have had lasting consequences for the two major powers' ability to control nuclear arms."

However, the newspaper notes, that fact scared the wits out of the creators of new weapons systems and the U.S. military brass because they had already planned a whole program of tests of new-generation weapons. So the prospect of the conclusion of a treaty was not to their taste. This is why Washington has backpedaled precisely now that the obstacles associated with verification of the fulfillment of a treaty, which American representatives have cited and are continuing to cite, have been practically entirely eliminated.

In general, THE WASHINGTON POST continues, arms control specialists agree that observance of the accords relating to nuclear tests already contained in the treaty prohibiting underground nuclear weapon tests, the treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the SALT II treaty would make it possible almost immediately to detect any attempt at deception.

However, the weapons manufacturers and the military dredged up the myth of "monitoring difficulties," as they have done before when the prospect of signing such a treaty seemed real.

As THE WASHINGTON POST points out, the stupidity of such arguments is shown, for instance, by the statement of S. Graybeal, former U.S. representative on the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission, who has stressed that "the Russians are strictly complying with the provisions of all the nuclear arms treaties they have signed."

The newspaper notes that Reagan's decision to abandon the talks was regarded by arms control specialists as a "concession" to the military-industrial complex and to all other forces opposed to nuclear arms limitation.

Calling on the U.S. Government to review its decision, THE WASHINGTON POST writes that although the treaty formulated at the talks "would still not have been the end of the process that had been begun," it would have been "one more step toward establishing control over nuclear arms and maybe toward a complete ban on the use of nuclear weapons."

U.S. PRESS SILENT ON USTINOV TASS INTERVIEW

LD231406 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 23 TASS -- The world public has received these days fresh proof of the real worth of the much-vaunted "freedom of the press" in the United States and the fact that Washington often misinforms the American people concerning major world events.

As is known, the Soviet press published a few days ago Soviet Defence Minister D. Ustinov's answers to questions asked by a TASS correspondent. These answers were published in many newspapers of the world, and this is natural since in these answers the Soviet minister set forth the Soviet Union's appraisal of the disarmament problem and mentioned concrete measures the Soviet Union is taking to advance the Soviet-American Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. In these answers D. Ustinov convincingly exposes the allegation of U.S. ruling circles about "the nuclear superiority" of the USSR and the United States' "lag" in strategic armaments, as well as the allegation that the Soviet Union is trying to upset the present approximate parity of forces between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO.

Such allegations are used by the U.S. administration as an excuse for inflating its military budgets to enormous proportions, and for covering up an utterly unjustified nuclear arms race. Under the same pretexts, the Reagan administration turns down the idea of mutually freezing by the USA and the Soviet Union of their nuclear arsenals, an idea which has gained wide currency in the world, the United States included, as it would create favourable preconditions for a soonest adoption of effective decisions on the reduction and limitation of nuclear armaments.

In a country of the so-called "free press," the U.S. administration has done everything to withhold these anwers from the broad reading public. The editorial offices of the principal American newspapers, following the White House's "recommendations," do not yet allow the newspapers to publish materials on these questions, although it is known that the Moscow correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies, as well as the Soviet mass media, transmitted to the United States and other countries reports on the answers of the Soviet defence minister.

It is said here in this connection that the publication of D.F. Ustinov's answers would be at variance with Washington's thinking because these anwers show the one-sided nature of President Reagan's "zero option" unacceptable to the USSR. As is known, this "option" provides for the unilateral liquidation by the Soviet Union of ground-based medium-range nuclear missiles, while the United States does not wish to cut by a single unit either its own medium-range nuclear means or those of its allies. It even wants to increase them.

The White House, fearing a further rise in the public movement against its militaristic policy, decided to impose a taboo on the reporting of the Soviet positon so as to conceal it from the broad public. All this shows "the freedom of expression" in the USA for what it is really worth.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES USTINOV TASS INTERVIEW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 August publishes on page 1 "The Replies of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense, to a TASS Correspondent's Questions." It has been compared with the TASS English version published on pages AA 1-2 of the 20 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and the following variations have been noted:

Page AA 1, PRAVDA omits the introductory paragraph and begins:

[Text] Question: For more than...

Page AA 2, paragraph one, first sentence reads in PRAVDA: ...the highest level in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statements, will not unilaterally... [adding phrase]

Same page, fifth paragraph, last sentence reads in PRAVDA: ...of the United States "should be superior to the analogous indicators of the Soviet Union at all stages of waging war." [adding quotation marks and rewording]

VOLKOGONOV COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY

LD231736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 21 Aug 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by military specialist Lt Gen Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov]

[Text] Climbing the infinite steps of the ladder of social progress, humanity has been exhausting itself for centuries with a bloody succession of wars and conflicts. The long roots of war and conflict are buried deep in the order of exploitation -- both historically, and at present. For example, the United States has waged approximately 200 wars in the 200 years of its existence. All these past wars fade in comparison with the threat of war which is possible. Such is the fate of human civilization. This is why the wise and passionate appeal of the CPSU 26th Congress, which was addressed to all who live on our planet, to do everything possible to remove peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace on earth, expressed the deepest hopes of millions of people. However, not a single day passes without someone among those who are at the helm of power in Washington pushing the world onto the path of war, calling a fresh crusade against the state which, during its whole history, has not conducted one single aggressive war.

The aggravation of Washington's anti-Soviet course is also expressed in the military-strategic sphere. The methodological substantiation of military-strategic changes looks simple, based on the following premise: The radical changes in the correlation of strategic forces in favor of NATO, Washington says, will force the Soviet Union to be tractable and will allow arms control to be implemented according to American formulas. Speaking at an international colloquium on the question of ensuring peace, Richard Burt, director of the State Department Bureau of Politico-Military Affars, set forth the official view of the Washington administration. The concept has been expressed: The stronger NATO is, the more prepared for talks the Warsaw Pact will be. In the opinion of official Washington, only such a development can preserve peace -- peace American-style, of course. The political cynicism stemming from the social myth of American exclusiveness literally insinuates itself into this concept.

Such views make a decisive imprint on the strategic aims of the United States. These aims have recently undergone a change toward an increase in aggressiveness. Judge for yourselves. Five years ago American strategists acted upon the need to be prepared to simultaneously conduct, as they put it, 1 and 1/2 wars -- one big one in Europe, for example, and one local one in Asia or Africa. When the Reagan administration came to the White House, it was officially announced that the country would be capable of conducting 2 and 1/2 wars. Caspar Weinberger stated: We are acting on the premise that there is now a readiness to conduct two big wars, for example in Europe and the Persian Gulf, and one small one, let us say in El Salvador.

In 1982 the aggressive evolution of Washington's strategic thinking advanced even further. In May and June this year, the President's military entourage formulated the principles of a new U.S. nuclear strategy. What is new in this strategy? William Clark, the President's national security advisor, who is one of the aides closest to the President, stated while speaking at the Center for Strategic Studies that U.S. strategy is based on the premise that its interests are global.

In setting forth the major provisions of the new strategy, Clark emphasized in particular that nuclear war is not only possible, but could be prolonged. Since peace is to the liking of the Soviet Union, the advisor said -- and just look how far he went -- the United States must be prepared to use military force to achieve its political aims. Developing the ideas set forth by Clark, the U.S. defense secretary said that the United States would continue modernizing its strategic attack forces to raise the combat possibilities of the Air Force, Navy and the Rapid Deployment Force, to strive for the intensification of the so-called defense contribution of the NATO members and to improve the capability of the West to inflict defeat on its opponent. The July NATO Council summit essentially supported this strategic line of the United States. This strategic line found expression in the adoption of the program of military preparations for the coming years. The exceptionally dangerous concept of the American hawks was virtually approved -- to mobilize all the resources of the West, under the guise of talks on strategic arms control, to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The new aspects of the strategic thinking of those who determine U.S. and NATO policy are not limited to increasing the capabilities of waging war. The most dangerous thing in this warped political thinking is that there is an unconcealed wager on the admissibility of waging a limited nuclear war, and also of the possibility of attaining a victory in a universal nuclear war. The words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that only someone who has decided to commit suicide could begin a nuclear war in the hope of emerging from it as the victor serve as a sober warning to those who think in the old categories. The planners of the Pentagon's new strategy should recall that by intending to annihilate their opponent with nuclear weapons, they are, of course, without defense against such a threat themselves. This brings forth the conclusion that security lies not in the aspiration to attain unilateral advantages but in the capability to prevent a nuclear cataclysm. Those who have taken the path of an anticommunist crusade would do better not to ignore the conclusion to which millions of people, who have raised their voices for the future of humanity, adhere. In these conditions, our country is doing everything to remove the threat of war which emanates from NATO circles. Our country has been forced to adopt essential measures to support the defense capability at the correct level to ensure security for the fatherland and to preserve peace on earth.

Vigilance and combat readiness -- this is the response of Soviet servicemen to the militarist challenges of those who shout about the Soviet military threat and who are pushing humanity to the dangerous line.

RUSAKOV VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF CRIMEA TALKS

LD220631 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 22 Aug 82

["PRAVDA'S' Observer on the Meeting in the Crimea" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- The current traditional friendly meetings in the Crimea of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries again vividly show that the USSR and its allies are the main buttress of peace, Yevgeniy Rusakov, an observer of the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. These meetings, he stresses, cover topical issues pertaining to the implementation of the firm line for strengthening European and international security, for curbing the arms race and lessening the threat of military-political crises and a new world war. "The unanimity and consolidated actions by the fraternal countries in the international arena are of paramount significance for a successful struggle for peace."

It was pointed out at Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, the review says, that in all the main fields of public activity Soviet-Polish links continue strengthening along the principles of socialist internationalism, equality, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance. An important role of Poland's economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in improving the state of Poland's economy was pointed out. "Being an inseparable link of the socialist community, Poland contributes by its policy of peace and goodneighborliness to the stability of the post-war set up in Europe, the inviolability of the existing borders."

At Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, much attention was devoted to the situation in Asia and in the Middle East. It was pointed out that the states of the Far Eastern Region can build their relations solely along the principles of goodneighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. Given the sincere interest of the sides, absence of prejudice and distrust there are no problems that could not be resolved at the negotiating table, the observer stresses.

The USSR and Mongolia, Yevgeniy Rusakov points out, expressed readiness to discuss together with the concerned states of that region ways leading to a fundamental improvement of the situation so that the people could concentrate on resolving the tasks of socio-economic development and reducing to a minimum the individual and joint efforts for ensuring their security.

COMPUTER COOPERATION IN CEMA EXAMINED

PM200903 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 August Morning edition publishes on page 5 a 2,400-word article by D. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the heading "Microelectronics and the CEMA Countries' Cooperation."

Having outlined the history and prospects of microelectronics in general and the spheres of its application, Zhimerin describes the CEMA countries' current cooperation in computer technology and notes the advantages to be derived from the integration of their efforts. Finally, he discusses the CEMA countries' program for cooperation in the sphere of microelectronics, claiming that "according to preliminary assessments, the saving from the implementation of the program for the period through 1990 will be about R5 billion."

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD201930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Aug 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Boris Andrianov, all-union radio foreign political commentator; with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpt] [Andrianov] We have received many letters in which Soviet people express their anger over the outrages committed by the Israeli military in Lebanon. Radio listener (Goroshenko) in Droskovo village, Orelskaya Oblast, headed his letter with the word 'protest.' Expressing feelings of profound indignation, he called on the Israeli leaders to immediately end the barbarous aggression and withdraw their forces from Lebanese territory. Many listeners are interested in the situation as it now stands in Lebanon and how events there are going to develop in the near future.

Events in Lebanon

Analysis of the reports coming from Beirut give reason to assume that Israel intends to continue to exacerbate the situation and to achieve its main aim of destroying the PLO and the Palestinians who, according to its plans, are allotted the role of a banished people.

Reports have appeared in the press that the evacuation of the fighters of Palestinian detachments from besieged west Beirut will probably start this Saturday under the observation of the United Nations and the multinational force. However, no one is sure that the Israeli aggressors will not create another provocation, which in this case would turn into bloody carnage. In any event, the Israelis are already dispatching their forces into the northern and eastern parts of Lebanon and consolidating themselves on the heights dominating the Al-Biqa' Valley.

A cursory glance at the map is sufficient to understand the reason for this regroupment of forces. Taking up new positions, the aggressor's forces will be able to attack at any time the columns of Palestinian fighters as they leave west Beirut as well as the refugee camps and the contingents of Syrian troops in Lebanon, which are part of the inter-Arab forces. Thus, the Israeli military is not abandoning its intention of turning the Palestinians' corridor of withdrawal into a corridor of death.

So much for the military side of the matter. On the political level, Israel has all this time been playing a dirty game directed at delaying and, if possible, preventing the possibility of the Palestinians being evacuated. To this end, Tel Aviv even had to bargain with its senior partner and protector, Washington. In any case, President Reagan's personal envoy to the Near East, Habib, spent no little effort in hard talking with the Israeli leaders on the evacuation of the Palestinians. When the notorious Habib plan was made known, Tel Aviv immediately threw in its own plan, that of Sharon. We will not go into the details. Let us simply note that neither of these plans envisages a just and all-embracing settlement of the crisis and has nothing to do with the vital interests of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Habib Plan

The Habib plan, widely publicized in American propaganda, is aimed mainly at drawing the anger of the world public away from the Israeli criminals and, naturally, strengthening the positions of Israel and the United States in the Near East. And the Israelis needed their own plan in order to say, as it were: Here we are; we can contradict the American President's own personal representative.

The Zionists threw up obstacles over various secondary details. For example, they demanded lists of names of all the resistance fighters indicating which country they were going to, which way and when. The Israelis objected to the idea of French troop contingents taking part in the observation of the Palestinian withdrawal on the basis that the French, they claim, are sympathetic to the Palestinians, and so on and so forth.

And now, though all the questions have in principle been resolved, though the Lebanese Government has issued an official invitation to the United States, France and Italy to send their armed contingents to form the separation force and though it is a matter of hours before the start of the evacuation of the Palestinians, the situation remains explosive. The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN notes: There are grounds for supposing that the forthcoming stage of the Lebanese crisis will be no less dramatic than the start of the invasion.

Everything points to this being so. The point is that Israel is striving to achieve two further aims. The first is to achieve by any means the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon. It is thought in Damascus that Israel may shortly undertake a wide-scale military operation in the Al-Biqa' Valley region where the Syrian units are concentrated. The second aim of the Tel Aviv hawks is to consolidate in Lebanon and do everything to see a pro-Israeli government set up in the country. This would enable the Israelis to impose a separate deal on Lebanon in the spirit of Camp David. It is quite clear that these plans are directed at carrying out further Israeli expansion in the Near East and at strengthening the United States military-political positions in this important part of the world.

However, the complex Near East knot can only be undone on the basis of a serious approach to the problem within the framework of a representative international conference with the participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO. That has been repeatedly indicated by the Soviet Union. This stance is also being taken by the majority of the delegates at the emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question. Sharp criticism is now being made from the rostrum of the special session not only of the Israeli Zionists but also of their protectors, the United States, because it is American money which has equipped the aggressor's army and American weapons which have brought grief and suffering to thousands of people, Palestinians and Lebanese. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in his message to President Reagan, the tragedy of Lebanon will be an indelible stain on the conscience of those who could have stopped the aggressor but did not do so.

Briefly summing up the events in Lebanon, one can affirm that even if the Palestinian detachments are evacuated from west Beirut, none of the problems, above all the Palestinian problem, will have been solved. The tragedy of the banished people continues. Let the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement leave west Beirut, but they will leave unvanquished and with the firm conviction of the rightness of the cause for which they fought, defending not only their homes, their children and their future but the right to life itself, the right to have their own independent state. These inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine are being supported now by the entire progressive world public.

Curbing Arms Race

Statements have been made at various levels in Washington recently about the United States making just about the biggest contribution on curbing the arms race and removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The American leaders are trying to instill in people the idea that it is only thanks to America that peace has stayed intact. At the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament President Reagan of the United States said with excessive pretension that since World War II the United States has been the leader in putting forward serious proposals in the field of disarmament and arms control.

A number of our listeners draw attention to this in their letters, in particular (Leontyev) from Moscow, (Panin) from Nizhniy Tagil, (Klimovich) from Astrakhan and other comrades. They ask: Is it possible to explain what moved the American President to speak in such a peace-making spirit and to what extent his words correspond to real deeds? I will ask Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, to answer this question. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] You know, he went on to repeat this phrase many times. Moreover, all these statements were accompanied by assertions that it is not the United States but someone else who bears responsibility for the tension in international relations and for the growth the arms race. To this must be added the fact that the American President does not particularly trouble himself to deal with the facts, and in the majority of cases he appeals to his audience to take his word for it. Sometimes one even gets the impression that the reason for the persistent appeals coming from the White House is that fewer and fewer people believe in the so-called leadership role of the United States. Indeed, many people have a need to look at the facts and draw their own conclusions, to free themselves from prejudice and take a position of realism.

I do not think there is any special need to go a long way back in history. The events of recent years and even months give quite a bit of food for thought about how much Washington's words and deeds correspond. For example, who is stopping the United States -- if it is really interested in saving mankind from nuclear conflict -- from joining in the Soviet Union's initiative and undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? If the American leaders really are guided by their supreme duty and recognize their responsibility for the world, they would, of course, make an effort to ensure that nuclear weapons are not unleashed.

We understand that the Soviet Union's decision has a moral force, but it is also a major measure of disarmament. Imagine: If the other nuclear states made a similarly clear and concise undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, it would be tantamount in practice to banning nuclear weapons altogether, which is what the majority of countries in the world wants. This point of view is logical and consistent and opens up the prospect of real reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons.

[Andrianov] So why did the United States not follow this proposal, since they talk so much about their devotion to nuclear disarmament?

[Anichkin] Apparently because they were aiming not at disarmament but at an arms race. What happens is that in words they say one thing, but they act quite differently. This is shown by the concept of a limited nuclear war or of a preemptive nuclear explosion, and also by the doctrine of waging a prolonged nuclear war against the Soviet Union which has just been revealed in the American press.

The United States has launched an arms race unprecedented since the end of the war. It is seeking to create a new generation of conventional, chemical and nuclear weapons. It is planning to deploy the latest arms systems, which quite recently were found only in the sketches of fantasists. And the main aim is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. They are embarking on this even though they know that the Soviet Union will not allow the strategic balance of forces to be upset, as has been stated more than once at the highest level in the Soviet Union.

[Andrianov] Much is being said and written at the moment about the possibility of a violation of the international treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, a violation of the ideal nonproliferation. How can one assess the actions of the United States in this question?

[Anichkin] In his speech at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, the President of the United States spoke about -- to use his words -- the United States' key role in drawing up the international treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms and his adherence to this agreement. Everything that the administration is now doing, however, indicates that Washington has adopted a course aimed at undermining the idea of nonproliferation.

Facts are known that show measures are being taken to lift the restrictions on the supply of American nuclear technology to the regimes in South Korea, Taiwan and South Africa. The controls on enriched uranium are being eased. The question of handing over uranium enrichment enterprises, until recently in state hands, to private American companies is now being examined.

As you can see, this may lead to trade in uranium for use in the production of nuclear ammunition. At the present time there is open talk of the possibility of expanding the nuclear club, to include primarily Israel and South Africa. And all this will happen not without the assistance of the United States. So there you have the U.S. devotion to nonproliferation, which the President of the United States spoke so warmly about at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. Once again, words do not coincide with deeds.

U.S. Arms Trade

[Andrianov] In this context one could probably say a few words about the American position on the question of arms supplies and the arms trade, don't you think?

[Anichkin] Undoubtedly. A while ago the United States left the Soviet-American talks on the sale and supply of arms without giving any explanation. Only later did they begin to state indirectly and directly that they were abandoning the arms trade. It turned out, however, that in actual fact they are conducting a review of the clients receiving their arms, having in mind a considerable increase in the sale and supply of arms to the level of about $9 billion by the beginning of next year. This has emerged in the Pentagon's 5-year plan, extracts from which found their way into the press.

Commenting on this document, the New York TIMES considers that the U.S. aim in expanding arms supplies and the lists of those receiving them is not only to preserve its dominant position in certain countries, but also to put pressure on other countries in order to acquire additional political influence and obtain new military bases. It is now becoming clear why they left the talks. They do not want to be bound by any undertakings.

[Andrianov] And what is the background to Washington's withdrawal from the talks on the Indian Ocean?

[Anichkin] The United States unexpectedly broke off talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean, again without taking the time to give any explanation. Well, one did not have to wait long to explain what the Americans want. The United States intends to actively interfere in the affairs of the countries of southwest and Southeast Asia. These regions are acquiring a particular significance in its military-strategic plans.

Washington would like to gain a dominant position in the Indian Ocean, and this end is served by the decision to create the Rapid Deployment Force and to build a major naval base on Diego Garcia and also bases at Ra's Banas in Egypt, Lajes in the Azores, Mombasa in Kenya, Berbera in Somalia, and also in Oman. All this is being done behind the screen of the need to safeguard the so-called vital interests of the United States. But who can believe this now? In the first place, no one is threatening the United States, and in the second place these interests are based far from the territory of America itself. It is clearly a case of aggressive plans and not at all a desire to safeguard peace.

[Andrianov] Oleg Nikolayevich, what is the state of affairs concerning resolving the question of banning chemical weapons?

U.S. Chemical Weapons

[Anichkin] Here, too, the United States has broken off talks with the Soviet Union. At one time, at the insistence of our country and the socialist states, it became possible to include it on the agenda of the Disarmament Committee, but there, too, the United States sabotaged its discussion. References to control measures are quite groundless, and moreover the Soviet Union has made new proposals in the field of control procedures. Washington is avoiding talks because the American military has embarked on creating and perfecting the means of waging chemical war. This is shown, for example, by the decision taken recently to produce binary ammunition packed with a new fatal neuroparalytic mixture. Implementation of the plans for chemical rearming is one more stage along the road of the U.S. buildup of the most dangerous and deadly types of weapons.

[Andrianov] Oleg Nikolayevich, a question, of course, arises in this connection: What constructive proposals has the United States made at the UN General Assembly's second special session?

[Anichkin] Well, you know, President Reagan proposed only that an international conference be held to draw up -- and I quote -- a general system of stock-taking and accounting in matters of military expenditure. In the corridors of the assembly this conference was christened the conference of bookkeepers. But to speak seriously, the United States wanted to use such a proposal to create an appearance of activity on the question of military expenditure. But on the other hand, we can see that this is a typical example of the initiatives which they have come out with recently.

The President can, of course, refer to his zero option and his proposals to limit strategic arms, but it was clear to everyone that these options were not calculated to reach an accord. The Soviet Union will not embark on a unilateral reduction of its nuclear weapons. With its talk about the desire for disarmament and the prevention of a nuclear conflict, the United States is concealing its true intention: to expand the arms race. Now we can see that its words do not at all correspond with its deeds.

[Andrianov] Thank you very much, Oleg Nikolayevich.

PIPELINE ENGINE ASSEMBLED, RELEASED FOR USE

LD231156 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Kazan August 23 TASS -- The first engine for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod trunk gas pipeline has been assembled at the engine-building amalgamation here. A document releasing it for use was signed at the amalgamation today.

The engine looks like a spaceship and has a great capacity: It can supply 16,000 kilowatts of power to a compressor station. In all its technical characteristics the gas-turbine engine yields nothing to foreign engines of this type.

Six weeks ago the Kazan engine builders, in reply to the Reagan administration's discriminatory measures, undertook to master the production of engines for the west Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. So a new line of production has been started here.

At a meeting held at the plant the engine builders assured that all the orders for the gas pipeline will be filled on schedule.

PARIS PAPER ON PIPELINE'S PRISONER LABOR

PM240927 [Editorial Report] Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French on 23 August carries on page 2 a 2,200-word Yvon Samuel Frankfurt dispatch entitled "It Is Hell Even for the Soldiers Guarding the Gas Pipeline Prisoners," in which he reports on a document sent to the international human rights association in Frankfurt by an unnamed KGB officer who served in the camps "and is now still living somewhere in the Soviet Union."

The document was accompanied by a detailed plan of Camp (Jaz) 34/2 outside Tyumen. The document reportedly gives a description of the camp and details of the food the prisoners receive and the various punishments inflicted for breaches of rules. It reportedly mentions accidents caused by defective machinery in which many prisoners are injured, and subsequently receive no proper medical care.

Samuel concludes his report with the account given by "Igor P.", a labor camp prisoner who volunteered for work on the gas pipeline in the hope of improving his lot. He describes the prisoners' wretched living and working conditions, stating that all the hard labor on the pipeline is carried out by both male and female prisoners.

PRAVDA NOTES EEC STANCE ON U.S. EMBARGO

LD240645 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 24 Aug 82

["Notwithstanding the Diktat" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- The note, which was delivered to the U.S. administration's spokesmen recently on behalf of the Common Market countries, directly says that the European Economic Community regards Washington's discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union as running counter to international law and being obviously at variance with the rules and principles recorded in U.S. laws.

But apart from the legal aspect, there also exists a political aspect of the question, Yuriy Kharlanov writes in today's PRAVDA. To support the economic sanctions against the USSR and some other socialist countries, sanctions which are being imposed by the present U.S. administration, means to make yet another step along the lines of heightening international tension. As has been repeatedly stated in Paris, France does not intend to embark upon such a road. President Francois Mitterrand has stated that his country rejects all types of embargoes with regard to the Soviet Union.

The Government of France intends to secure the implementation of the French firms' contracts concluded with the USSR to deliver equipment for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, the commentary says.

A similar stand is taken by political circles in the FRG, Italy, Britain and other West European countries as well as in Japan and Canada. The U.S. brazen diktat on important economic and political problems compels the USA's partners again to ponder over how far the pushing towards confrontation may lead and how important it is to counteract such a policy and to proceed along the lines of detente and mutually beneficial cooperation.

MOTIVES BEHIND U.S. PIPELINE POLICY EXAMINED

LD202324 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 21 TASS -- U.S. imperialism, having made the arms race, diktat and violence the alpha and omega of its policy, counterposes itself to the whole of mankind, writes Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's political news analyst.

The policy of blackmail and intimidation, the news analyst points out, is employed not only with regard to socialist countries and the developing states which have chosen the road of social progress. The weapon of compulsion is also directed against countries which act as U.S. allies but are its competitors. "Washington, seeking to weaken the economic independence of Western Europe, at the same time expects to turn the states of the region into obedient instruments of its aggressive policy, and, in particular, to impose U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles upon them at all costs."

"During the economic war unleashed by the U.S. administration, Washington is today directing its main effort against the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. The unseemly campaign is not limited to encroachment on the sovereign rights of West European countries".

"Of course," the author observes, "the hopes of the adventurers across the ocean to stop the progress of the country of the building communism by means of a blockade or sanctions are totally groundless. The USSR's economic successes and the attainment of a military strategic parity with the USA by our country are not a fortuitous result but are the reflection of the economic, scientific, industrial and technical resources which socialism possesses today. Untenable therefore are the calculations of the militarist circles to use the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution to surge ahead in the arms race and to get 'trump cards' in competition against socialism and to undermine our positions in the economic emulation with capitalism."

"And quite absurd are the hopes for undermining the international positions of our country the consistent peaceful policy of which is supported by a huge majority of the world's population," PRAVDA's news analyst emphasises in conclusion.

CURB OF MILITARY 'AGGRAVATION' ON SEAS URGED

LD240700 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union invariably opposes the militarization of ocean expanses. It does not consider it an ideal state of affairs when the navies of great powers cruise for long periods far away from their shores. The USSR is ready to solve the problem but, of course, on the conditions of equality and equal security, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA's political news analyst, writes today.

The USSR welcomed the proposal to proclaim the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, since military rivalry in the zone of sea lanes, as is evidenced by historical experience, increases their vulnerability.

The Soviet Union has publicly stated that it has no intention to build military bases in the Indian Ocean, and called on the United States to take a similar stand. However, the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean were unilaterally broken off by Washington.

This sabotage is not fortuitous, the news analyst stresses. Proclamation of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace contradicts both the imperial ambitions and the anti-Soviet strategy of the U.S. ruling circles.

Having recalled that it was precisely the United States that launched a naval nuclear arms race in mid-fifties and was the first to make every new step in it, the news analyst points out that the USSR and other countries of the socialist community have set before themselves a lofty goal: to curb the aggravation of military confrontation on the seas and to secure that as large part of the world ocean as possible to become a zone of peace soon. The way to that is difficult, since the present U.S. administration pursues a diametrically opposite course.

However, notwithstanding the counteraction by the bellicose imperialist circles, the task of restraining confrontation on the seas is practicable. The efforts of the USSR and its allies meet the aspirations of the peoples of littoral states and accord with the basic interests of mankind.

U.S. MEDIA CRITICIAL OF REAGAN SANCTIONS

LD232356 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Commentary by Aleksandr Danilov]

[Text] The policy of economic blackmail and pressure aimed at Poland and other socialist countries, which the U.S. leaders have succeeded in imposing on its allies has aroused, as is well known, dissatisfaction in Western Europe. Opposition to this policy is also appearing more often in the American press.

Let us make one reservation, though. The opposition of the American press to Washington's trade policy is by no means caused by moral scruples. The American press does not touch, shall we say, on the fact that the Reagan administration's course aimed at breaking economic contacts between the West and East, as well as its attempt to use trade for political pressure, violates international law. Neither is it mentioned that the policy of sanctions, carried out under the false slogan of support for the Polish nation, in practice hinders the Polish economy in its efforts to overcome the crisis.

The American press criticizes the Reagan administration from another angle. Behind that criticism is the fear that the hardheaded economic stubbornness of the White House will undermine U.S. hegemony in the changing world. The press, sooner than the present administration, realized that the days when the U.S. partners patiently and humbly suffered American willfullness have passed, or at least are passing.

Western Europe more and more energetically demands that the United States come to terms with its political and economic interests. This situation contains considerable potential danger for the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST writes. Relations between the United States and Europe have increasingly deteriorated. The NEW YORK DAILY NEWS confirms this: Serious damage has been done to American-European contacts. The Reagan administration, if it had any doubts before, should now realize how dearly one has to pay for senseless stubbornness. From our point of view, this is much too high a price, the paper concludes.

Thus one can see that the American press, which previously preferred to preach about the need of Atlantic solidarity and to demand from West European leaders support for all anti-Polish and anti-Soviet actions by Washington, now has been considerably annoyed by the increasing isolation of the United States within the Atlantic bloc. More and more often the opinion is expressed that the policy of sanctions has no prospects from the political point of view, while from the economic point of view it causes material damage. Our past contains heaps of ruins left behind in consequence of futile attempts at compelling other countries to take our position through the withdrawal of trade contacts, recalls the organ of American economic and financial circles, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Although we are something of a giant elephant surrounded by (?stags) when compared with other countries, all the same we are only slightly bigger than the flea on the elephant's foot, if we view the elephant as international trade, the journal writes.

In the past 200 years the United States placed on the elephant's foot the banner of boycott and embargo at least 10 times. Each time it furled that banner and started a chaotic retreat. The lack of realism shown by the present administration only brings the day nearer when it will bump against the reality of the international situation.

The cause of the latest scandal between Washington and the capitals of Western Europe was, as is known, President Reagan's decision to ban the supplies of machinery produced on American licences to the Siberia-West Europe pipeline. But in fact their controversies extend from the framework of trade and economic relations into the field of politics.

What is being questioned is not only the legal bases of Reagan's embargo but the entire policy of economic sanctions and the White House line of breaking relations between the East and West. It has now been realized in Western Europe that attempts at politically pressuring the Soviet Union and other socialist countries through economic sanctions are without prospects. The fact that, following the West European press, the American press also criticized Reagan's policy of sanctions, even though it is inclined to justify and support the great power ambitions of Washington, once more shows that such a policy is doomed to failure.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON WANING SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

PM241041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Popularity Slumps"]

[Text] New York, 17 Aug -- The path on which R. Reagan's administration has embarked -- one of confrontation in international relations, escalating the arms race, and pursuing an economic policy contrary to the people's interests -- has resulted in an unprecedented slump in the U.S. President's popularity in the country.

According to a Harris poll whose findings have just been published, 61 percent of Americans disapprove of the President's activities. This figure is 6 percent greater than a month ago. A public opinion poll jointly conducted by NBC television and AP found that Reagan's popularity has slumped by a record 26 percent in 1 year. "Reagan's performance as President has been rated lower than at any time since he has been in the White House," NBC television pointed out.

The U.S. press stresses that Americans are most disaffected by the administration's foreign policy, particularly its support for the genocidal policy currently pursued in Lebanon by the Israeli military.

Recent opinion polls conducted by the newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES and the magazine NEWSWEEK show that the majority of Americans condemn aggression against Lebanon by Israel, which enjoys the White House's unconditional support.

The increased disaffection with the administration's policy is to a considerable extent the result of Reagan's overtly promonopoly economic program. According to the opinion poll jointly coinducted by NBC television and AP, more than half of all Americans have no confidence in the President's economic policy, a policy which has led to a deepening of the recession in industry and an unprecedented increase in the army of the unemployed.

VIETNAMESE PAPER WRITES ON RELATIONS WITH CHINA

LD231846 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi August 23 TASS -- The newspaper NHAN DAN says today that the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam consistently pursue a principled policy aiming at normalizing relations with China.

Despite the good will and the continuous efforts by Vietnam, writes the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in its editorial article, tension in the relations between the two countries continues. Our sincere proposals have so far failed to elicit a response from the Chinese leadership. In the meantime, however, relations between Vietnam and China are not only an important issue having to do with the present and the long-term interests of both peoples but also a factor of crucial importance for peace and stability in South East Asia.

Vietnam has never striven for a worsening of relations between the two countries; has never tried to provoke tension or conflict with China. Vietnam did everything to resolve any disputes through negotiations. Reality also testifies to the fact that China's ruling circles have never evinced a desire to engage in peaceful negotiations in order to settle contentious issues between the two countries. An example of this may be provided by China's position at the negotiations to which it was forced to agree after the debacle of its armed aggression against Vietnam.

The Chinese side unilaterally interrupted the negotiations in their first and second rounds. Since then over two years have passed. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry officially proposed ten times to the Chinese leadership to hold a third round of the negotiations. But Beijing has invariably come up with pretexts to refuse.

Simultaneously, Beijing is stepping up subversive activity against Vietnam, continues to provide aid to the organizers of the genocide and to other elements expelled by the Kampuchean people. Beijing is trying to divide and cause tensions among the ASEAN countries and those of Indochina, and to undermine the trend towards a dialogue between these two groups of countries.

The principled position of the Communist Party and of the Government of Vietnam on the question of the Vietnamese-Chinese relations, which has been and remains clear and concrete, is finding broad support of the progressive public and the world over. Our sincere proposals, reaffirmed at the conference of foreign ministers of the states of Indochina in Ho Chi Minh, remain valid. In the near future, it is necessary to establish contacts for preparations for a resumption of the negotiations between the two countries, NHAN DAN stresses.

IMASHEV DELEGATION MEETS INDIAN LEADERS

PM231203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Delhi, 17 Aug -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received a delegation of the Soviet public led by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the conversation which took place, I. Gandhi declared that the friendship between the Indian and Soviet peoples has deep roots and longstanding traditions. It springs from the heart and is strong and inviolable. During my visits to the Soviet Union, the prime minister noted, I have always felt warmth and cordiality for us on the part of the Soviet leaders, Leonid Ilich Breznhev personally, and the entire Soviet people.

Our friendship has stood the test of time. It is an important factor for the preservation of peace throughout the world, I. Gandhi stressed.

The same day the delegation of the Soviet public led by S.N. Imashev paid a visit to Zail Singh, president of India.

During the conversation, Z. Singh said that he was very touched by L.I. Brezhnev's warm greeting on the occasion of his election as president of India. Z. Singh stressed the significance of Indian-Soviet friendship and all-around cooperation, which are successfully developing in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

India's president conveyed cordial greetings to L.I. Brezhnev and wished the entire Soviet people happiness and prosperity.

KARMAL ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM240843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday; B. Karmal's Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug -- "The Afghan people's victory in the struggle against British imperialism became possible thanks to a number of national and international factors. The Great October Socialist Revolution exerted an enormous spiritual and practical influence on our people's liberation struggle," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said, addressing the people on Afghan radio and television today to mark the 63d anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

The defeat of the British aggressors on the Caspian, their expulsion from the territory of Central Asia by Red Army units and the young republic of soviets' resolute support of Afghanistan's right to independence and sovereignty, he said, gave the Afghan people firm confidence in their struggle against the imperialist forces and ensured them favorable international conditions. The young Soviet state from the first days of its formation under the leadership of V.I. Lenin, the great friend of the Afghan people and all working people of the world, extended the hand of friendship to the free Afghan people, and even now this is an important factor in the defense of the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of a country opposing imperialism's intrigues and plots.

B. Karmal stressed that only after the victory of the April Revolution, and particularly its new stage of development, were genuine foundations created for implementing the aspirations of the country's patriots. Today, he said, we are marching firmly and confidently along the path of building a flourishing and just society aiming at assuring a happy life for all Afghan people.

The main condition for the speediest attainment of this goal is the complete and resolute elimination of counterrevolution and the ensuring of tranquillity throughout the country. It is this which is the most important avenue in the activity of the party and the revolutionary state under present conditions. Despite the intrigues of reaction and imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, great successes have been achieved last year and this year in various fields including economic, social, political and military fields.

The Afghan leader noted the important significance of the recent ninth expanded plenum of the PDPA Central Committee which discussed questions of stepping up the party's political work among the masses. He highly assessed the activity of the DRA Armed Forces which, thanks to timely measures by the leadership, have become real defenders of the country's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

While defending the gains of the revolution, we are at the same time making the maximum effort in implementing economic and social programs. An example of this can be found in the implementation of land and water-supply reform and the taking of specific steps in the development of the economy and culture. Were it not for the subversive activity of the counterrevolution and imperialism's interference in our country's internal affairs, the speaker noted, even greater successes would have been achieved in building a new society.

The main aim of the DRA's foreign policy in the present situation, B. Karmal stressed, is the halting of outside interference in our internal affairs and the securing of the necessary international conditions for peaceful labor for the flourishing of the motherland. The creation of conditions for lasting peace and tranquillity is our main task. It is to this end that our country has put forward proposals and initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation around Afghanistan and establishing good-neighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran, settling existing problems through negotiations. Moreover, imperialism and its stooges are continuing to use the so-called "Afghanistan problem" to step up international tension.

Now it has become obvious to everyone, B. Karmal stressed, that imperialism and reaction cannot halt the process of revolutionary development in the country. All their efforts in this direction and attempts to stifle the revolution and discredit the DRA are doomed to failure.

With every passing day the DRA's international positions are strengthening. Our relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are particularly useful, fruitful and comprehensive. Our relations are also being successfully intensified with many developing countries, in particular India, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, Libya and others.

Assessing highly and expressing deep satisfaction with relations with the USSR, we once again thank the people, party and government of the Soviet Union for their all-round international assistance to Afghanistan, B. Karmal stated. He expressed militant solidarity with all peoples of the world struggling for peace, democracy, freedom, national independence and social progress.

SOVIET AID TO DRA IN ENERGY, HOUSING SPHERES

LD240144 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] With Soviet assistance, Afghanistan has built 170 big industrial and other projects. The figure has been disclosed by the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations here in Moscow. The projects now generate over half of Afghanistan's electricity and produce all units for housing construction.

TRIBES PROTEST PAKISTANI SUPPORT OF AFGHAN BANDS

LD231026 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul August 23 TASS -- The Pashto tribe Turi living in the north-west of Pakistan has protested against the decision of the Islamabad regime to deploy Afghan counter-revolutionary bands on the territory controlled by the tribe. According to reports coming in to Kaubl, the demand of the tribe has not been met. Moreover, the tribe was heavily fined for failure to comply with the decision of the authorities and has to pay one million guldars, which was angered the tribesmen even more.

The Pakistani regime has sent troops to the tribal land, who have taken as hostages five people and put them in prison until the fine is paid.

This action of the Pakistani regime, resorting to various repressions of the discontent of the Pashto tribes with the activities of the Afghan rabble based in Pakistan, is further proof of the direct support given by the Islamabad military circles to Afghan counter-revolution.

PAKISTAN USES CHAUVINISM TO COUNTER INTERNAL ILLS

LD240650 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 24 Aug 82

["On a Dangerous Path" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- Why is Islamabad unwilling to pursue a policy of peace and goodneighbourliness in the region? The newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE) asks this question in connection with a report that an army grouping at a strength of 350,000 has been brought close to Indian borders. New military airfields and strategic roads are being feverishly built in those areas and a system of deep reconnaissance of Indian territory is being prepared for deployment with the Pentagan's assistance.

As is pointed out by political observers, the newspaper writes, the Ziaul Haq regime is looking for a way out of the political and economic deadlock, in which it has found itself, on the "war path", along the lines of aggravating the situation and stirring up chauvinist sentiments in the country in this connection.

Unemployment and inflation grow in Pakistan. The prices of food and prime necessities have gone up by approximately 20 percent in recent months. In order to keep in power, the government maintains a ban on any political activity on the holding of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations, the commentary points out. The number of political prisoners, according to estimates has reached 30,000.

But the course towards heightening tension, the course which runs counter to the interests of both the Pakistani and Indian peoples cannot bring any dividends to the Ziaul Haq regime either now or in a long-term perspective.

U.S. PLAN TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS IN VIETNAM BARED

LD232216 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Here is a sensational report: However hard they tried to hide it, it has become known for certain that in April 1954 the United States prepared plans for using nuclear weapons against Vietnam. At that time, in the Pentagon, in the White House, in the U.S. State Department variants concerning the use of an atomic bomb against Vietnam were examined. They also thought of offering an atomic bomb to France to use at Dien Bien Phu, where French colonial forces suffered defeat in battles against Vietnamese patriots.

The fact that the United States studied the question of using nuclear weapons against Vietnam proves once again the criminal juggling with the fate of the world that is tolerated by U.S. ruling circles.

PRAVDA CITES PRK'S HUN SEN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TALK

PM231349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Constructive Dialogue Needed"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Aug -- The path of constructive dialogue and equitable cooperation between all the states of Southeast Asia is the only one which can bring peace and stability to the region, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, told a People's Assembly session.

He spoke highly of the results of the last conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, held in Ho Chi Minh City. The initiatives advanced there, especially the proposals on convening a representative international conference to discuss and settle the problems of Southeast Asia, were further graphic testimony to the peace-loving foreign policy being pursued by the countries of Indochina and were aimed at normalizing the situation in the region. The minister expressed the hope that the withdrawal of a certain number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory will meet with a positive response from Thailand and will serve the interests of ensuring security on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The Kampuchean people, Hun Sen said, warmly endorse the Soviet Union's consistent steps aimed at consolidating peace and developing the detente process, especially the USSR's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have created the requisite conditions for stepping up the struggle for peace on every continent and have dealt a heavy blow to the present U.S. administration's aggressive policy.

Current world trends are being shaped not by U.S. imperialism, which is stepping up the arms race and provoking bloody conflicts, but by progressive forces headed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Kampuchean foreign minister stressed.

CPSU'S RUSAKOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD231838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the USSR. The conversation passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

POLISH MEDIA CITED ON BREZHNEV-JARUZELSKI TALKS

PM231135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS reports: "Complete Unity of Views"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug -- TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and other central Polish newspapers have front-paged today the report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The press emphasizes that in all main spheres of social activity Soviet-Polish ties are continuing to strengthen on he basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance.

The expansion of Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, notes, is helping the normalization of the Polish economy and is creating prospects for its successful development.

At the same time the newspaper points out that the process of Poland's emergence from the crisis is being delayed by the existence of a counterrevolutionary underground whose activity is inspired and supported from outside, primarily by the United States.

As in the past, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, the Soviet Union and Poland are now firmly steering a course toward the consolidation of European and international security, the curtailment of the arms race, and the reduction of the threat of military political crises and a new world war.

The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out that Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski stressed that the USSR and Poland resolutely denounce the actions of the United States and a number of other NATO countries which are turning to means such as economic sanctions for pressuring sovereign states.

The U.S. administration, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, has resorted to unprecedented pressure on Poland. This policy is aimed at aggravating economic difficulties and destabilizing the situation in the country in the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The report on the Crimean meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski has been frequently broadcast on central Polish radio and television. The broadcasts have noted the consolidation of fraternal Soviet-Polish ties in all the main spheres of life and the broad prospects of mutual cooperation.

The Polish mass media emphasize that the Crimean meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski took place in a cordial atmosphere and confirmed their complete unity of views both on questions of the development of bilateral relations and on international affairs.

POLAND OBJECTS TO WESTERN RADIO PROPAGANDA

LD231746 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 23 TASS -- According to PAP news agency, recently the heads of the diplomatic missions of the USA, France, Great Britain and the FRG accredited in Warsaw, were summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland.

Poland's Foreign Ministry expressed a resolute protest against the propagandist subversion waged by radio stations of these countries against Poland. The activities of the radio stations of the USA as well as of France, Great Britain, and the FRG, financed by the governments of these countries, a statement of the Foreign Ministry says, run counter to the norms of international law and the principles of international cooperation, and constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

Radio programs broadcast in Polish openly aim at preserving the state of tensions and preventing the attainment of national accord. This is attested to by cases of instigation and support of activities at variance with the rule of law in Poland, of denigrating the Polish organs of state power, of support for the activities of illegal groupings as well as of broadcasting false news and comments deliberately misinforming Polish public opinion.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland demanded an end to the activity of this kind, and has also reserved for itself the right to adopt relevant measures, including those at forums of competent international organizations.

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

LD231822 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 23 TASS -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU today speaks about intensified activities of the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland, which, operating according to scenarios of Western special services, is calling for a confrontation with the state authorities.

In recent days, writes the organ of the PUWP Central Committee in the article "The Dangerous Appeals," the antisocialist elements have stepped up their subversive actions. Anti-state leaflets are being distributed, calls for organizing illegal gatherings are heard, and threats are being made anew against the organs of state power. Operating as the conductors of these activities are subversive Western radio stations broadcasting instructions for the organizers of disorders.

In this manner, TRYBUNA LUDU says, the extremists from Solidarity operating in the underground are betraying their intentions. They are trying to provoke unrest in order to restore the situation which existed prior to December 13 last year.

And we remember well what that situation was. It was chaos, a progressing anarchy, a deepening economic crisis, the newspaper says. We also remember the meeting of the Solidarity leaders in Radom and their ultimatum. We remember the escalation of strikes and aggressive street demonstrations designed in the long run to overthrow the people's power. It is this that the counterrevolutionary underground and the hostile Western radio centers are calling for once again.

During the last eight months after a halt was called to the wave of anarchy and chaos, the constitutional state organs have been consistently implementing the program of the 9th PUWP Congress. All that serves normalizing the situation in the country is supported. Any actions, however, which violate the laws have been and will continue to be rebuffed by the authorities.

An absolute majority of polls awaits constructive actions. Let this be pondered over by those who still live in a world of political illusions and dreams about being able to reverse the course of history, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

AFL-CIO STANCE ON POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTION NOTED

PM231447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Who Is Directing the Counterrevolutionary Actions"]

[Text] New York, 18 Aug -- Anticommunist, anti-Polish circles in the United States are provoking and supporting counterrevolutionary elements in Poland in an attempt to hinder the normalization of the situation in the country and delay its emergence from the crisis.

The reactionary labor union leadership of the AFL-CIO which persists in its subversive acts against Poland, is, in particular, a tool of these circles.

From the pages of the AFL-CIO bulletin the association's president, L. Kirkland, actually incites the counterrevolutionary groups in Poland to act against the people's power. He says: "The game is not yet over," and stresses that he approves of their "tactics."

While wholly supporting the Reagan administration's anti-Polish "sanctions," which are a flagrant interference in Poland's affairs, Kirkland goes further by insisting on harsher discriminatory measures, and he also advocates using other "economic and political levers" of such interference with a view to "exerting an influence on the course of events" in Poland.

The AFL-CIO bulletin, which specializes in subversive activity against the socialist countries, is in essence admitting that it is precisely support from the West which is the condition for the existence of antisocialist forces in Poland. It notes that a representative of the journal was told this directly by "one of the Solidarity leaders" who fled Poland.

The continued financing by the AFL-CIO of counterrevolutionary activity inside Poland and beyond its borders is one of the "levers" of interference in Poland's internal affairs that Kirkland discusses. The bulletin advertises posters with an anti-Polish, antisocialist thrust which are being distributed by the AFL-CIO leadership with the support of Polish emigres and the proceeds from which are allegedly intended for the "aid fund for Polish workers."

In actual fact the money is placed at the disposal of all kinds of groups engaged in subversive actions against Poland. A certain E. Chenoweth, the "coordinator" of one of these groups, the New York "Committee for the Support of Solidarity," publicizes in the AFL-CIO bulletin what he describes as a "broad underground network" in Poland, its leaders Z. Bujak, W. Frasyniuk and Z. Janas and the "resistance actions" of the counterrevolutionary gangs.

All kinds of illegally published and distributed pamphlets, such as Military Weekly, which carries the inflammatory appeals of Bujak and his ilk, attest to their aims. It is noted that the Solidarity leaders who have fled Poland have taken refuge in the West and are gathering to "discuss an action program." The article contains, in essence, instructions to the antisocialist elements in Poland on how to incite the population to act against the legitimate authority in Poland and how to provoke street mobs and strikes.

The fact that the antisocialist elements in Poland are not abandoning plans to plunge the country into the abyss of chaos, not even stopping short of unleashing civil war, is evidenced by an article of A. Michnik, one of Solidarity's leaders, in the journal DISSENT. Recalling that the leaders of that grouping envisaged "radical actions," he boasts about his own "contribution."

The fervent gratitude Michnik expresses to "Western governments" for the assistance given by them is still further evidence of who is directing and coordinating these intrigues of the counterrevolution against People's Poland, and from where.

STRAUSS 'ATLANTIC MANIFESTO' DENOUNCED

LD231620 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 23 Aug 82

["Strauss Declares in the Same Vein Again" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

The militaristic course conducted by the present U.S. administration, the Pentagon's plans of conducting a long, "limited" nuclear war, the striving to ensure that nuclear danger created by this policy be kept as far from the U.S. territory as possible, be brought to the European Continent -- all this causes a profound concern of the West European public, specifically the West German public. Many sober-minded politicians in the FRG warn that the attempts at implementing such plans would mean turning Western Europe into a hostage and victim of the U.S. nuclear strategy.

Chairman of the CSU [Christian Social Union], the Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss, has quite a different attitude to this policy. "My political friends and I welcome the fact that the United States, guided by President Reagan, is again prepared to assume the political responsibility for the destinies of the world and ... [TASS ellipses] to implement fully the guiding mission in the Atlantic alliance," he writes in the "Atlantic Manifesto" published by the newspaper BAYERNKURIER. Inspired by Reagan's call for the "crusade" against communism, the Bavarian politician comes out in favour of the "common offensive strategy" of the West aimed at the "global struggle" against the Soviet Union, at further building up of the nuclear potential, including neutron weapons.

Being blinded by his anti-communist attitudes, Strauss overlooks the fact that this adventuristic course can lead to truly catastrophic consequences to the peoples. It is insane to count on victory in nuclear war. It is suicidal to start nuclear war in the hope to win it.

Strauss' "Manifesto" is entitled "The New Strategy." But there is nothing new in it. It contains the same attempts to intimidate the West Germans with the mythical threat of "Finlandization" and even "Sovietization of entire Europe." The leader of the West German ultras has been trying to intimidate the West Germans with these things for decades. He invents the same fables about the spurious "Soviet military advantage" and the West's "lagging behind" that have been rejected by many responsible and competent politicians of the West. He makes the same stake on crude force. In a word, Strauss speaks in the same vein as always.

One thing should be noted. Proclaiming his manifesto embued with pathological hatred for communism and with open hostility to detente and peaceful coexistence of the two social systems, Strauss clearly underestimates the deep routes that detente struck in Europe, also in the FRG. He also does not wish to take into consideration the fact that the overwhelming majority of the West German citizens at the latest elections to Bundestag rejected his foreign policy platform.

HERBERT MIES URGES STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

LD240808 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- "A threat to peace has never been so serious since 1945 as today," Herbert Mies points out in a contribution to the regular issue of the journal KOMMUNIST. The chairman of the German Communist Party emphasizes that this is caused by the arms race and the course towards confrontation which emanates from the aggressive imperialist circles, first of all of the USA.

"A special mission rests with the working class and the working class movement of the FRG," the article says. "Namely, the working people are called upon to prevent a new war from ever originating from German soil."

The author holds that there is an urgent necessity for the working-class and trade-union movement to unite in the struggle for peace, for "there is close connection between the right to peace and the right to work and social security." Proceeding from this fact is a real possibility that an increasing part of the working class will come out in favour of the cause of peace and disarmament, Herbert Mies goes on.

"But this is not enough either. The task is broader: It is essential for the working-class movement and the peace movement to act jointly and to show their strength jointly. He points out, in particular, the need to press for the implementation of an effective programme for employment of the FRG's working people at the expense of the profits of big companies and of the abrogation of NATO's decision concerning Euromissiles.

"The situation is serious. And today most acutely arises the question of the need actively to defend the policy of detente, of the social and democratic gains of the working people and to struggle against the arms race," the author emphasizes.

NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT FORMED IN ITALY

LD231650 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Rome August 23 TASS -- The new Italian Government formed by political secretary of the Italian Republican Party, Giovanni Spadolini, was sworn in today. It replaced the previous cabinet headed also by Giovanni Spadolini, which resigned on August 7.

The coalition government includes representatives of five parties: the Christian-Democratic, the Socialist, the Social-Democratic, the Republican and the Liberal Parties. Just as in the previous cabinet, the post of foreign minister is held by Emilio Colombo (Christian-Democratic Party), the post of minister of the interior by Virginio Rognoni (Christian-Democratic Party), the post of defence minister by Lelio Lagorio (Italian Socialist Party).

Giovanni Spadolini said that he intends to speak in Parliament to set out the programme of his cabinet on August 30.

PCI DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIAN SSR, HOLDS TALKS

GF212022 Yerevan SOVETAKA AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] A group of Italian Communist Party [PCI] activists is currently in the Armenian SSR. The group is headed by Anna-Maria (Garloneyi), member of the Secretariat of the Bologna city PCI federation.

The guests visited tourists sites in Yerevan and visited the scientific research institute of ancient scriptures and a pioneer center in Dzagidzor. They also visited Lake Sevan.

The delegation held a meeting with members of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee. L. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Information and Foreign Relations Department, briefed the guests on the Armenian SSR's economic and cultural achievements, which is a verification of the united family of fraternal republics. He also briefed them on the efforts of the Armenian workers aimed at achieving the CPSU Central Committee 26th Congress's resolutions.

The meeting was also attended by L. Kirakosyan, deputy chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Propaganda and Mobilization Department.

SCOTTISH TU DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIAN SSR

GF220700 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] A group of Scottish trade union activists has paid a 4-day visit to the Armenian SSR. The group consisted of elementary school teachers and workers in various fields.

The guests visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, learned about trade union activities aimed at improving working conditions of workers and organizing their recreation. They also visited the Nayirid scientific production union, Pioneer centers, tourist sites in Yerevan, historic and architectural monuments and Lake Sevan and Sardarapat.

The Scottish trade union activists were received by the Armenian SSR trade unions council.

Prior to his departure John (Beffers), the leader of the delegation and a mathematics teacher, said to our correspondent: We are very happy to note the relations between the trade union organizations of Scotland and the Soviet Union. I have been in the USSR twice. The frequent meetings among the workers of various countries, their unity and their friendly cooperation are advantageous to the struggle of peace. People must live under peaceful conditions. That is what trade unions are seeking.

The Scottish trade union delegation donated over 50 art works by Scottish children to the youth exhibition hall in the arts education center.

They also saw the work displayed in the exhibition hall and greatly praised it.

SHALAYEV HEADS AUCCTU DELEGATION TO FINLAND

PM200953 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 15 August a Soviet delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev left for Helsinki to take part in the work of the 26th session of the Soviet-Finnish trade union standing commission.

At Leningradskiy station the delegation was seen off by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov and AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin.

On 16 August the Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev arrived in Helsinki to take part in the work of the Soviet-Finnish trade union standing commission. At the station the delegation was met by leaders of Finnish trade union organizations and V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

KALIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

LD231758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet including Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Vladimir Terebilov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR minister of justice today arrived in Damascus on a working visit. The Soviet delegation was met at the airport by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Council of Syria, and other officials.

On arrival Comrade Kalin made a statement to the press. The delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, he said, has arrived in Damascus in connection with the events in Lebanon. The delegation will exchange opinions with Syrian parliamentarians concerning means for the fastest possible end to Israeli aggression and for establishing a long-awaited just peace in this region.

Airport Statement

LD231538 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus, 23 Aug (TASS) -- Soviet people are expressing their profound indignation at Tel Aviv's barbaric actions: They resolutely condemn the genocide being carried out by Israel in relation to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, they expose the role of the United States as the direct accomplice of the interventionists, and they demand the removal of the blockade of west Beirut and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. This was stated by Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He spoke at Damascus international airport on the arrival here today of a Soviet delegation on a working visit. The delegation also includes Vladimir Terebilov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR minister of justice.

The Soviet Union's position with respect to Israel's actions, unprecedented in their cruelty and vandalism, noted Ivan Kalin in his statement, was defined with all certainty and clarity in the ansers of Leonid Brezhnev to the questions put by PRAVDA, and in his messages to U.S. President Reagan. They contain concrete and constructive proposals on measures which should be taken with the aim of halting the bloodshed in Lebanon, as well as on the ways of achieving a just and universal settlement in the Near East. As we know, said Ivan Kalin, these proposals have been met with understanding and support from Syria, which is giving courageous resistance to Israeli aggression together with the Palestinians and Lebanese.

The Soviet delegation will become acquainted with the activity of the People's Council (parliament) of the Syrian Arab Republic and will meet the leaders of the Syrian state and Ba'th party.

Meeting With Parliamentarian

LD240900 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 24 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, including Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kalin and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR Minister of Justice Vladimir Terebilov, who arrived on a working visit here, met yesterday with Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Council (parliament) of Syria. In the course of the talks they discussed issues pertaining to strengthening and developing relations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic. They also discussed the situation which has emerged in the Middle East as a result of Israel's barbaic aggression against Lebanon.

On behalf of the Syrian people, Mahmud az-Zu'bi spoke highly of the support given by the Soviet Union for the just struggle of the Arabs against the hostile forces of imperialism and Zionism, which are trying to establish their hegemony in the region by means of the policy of aggression. He stressed that Syria is resolved to give a rebuff to the anti-Arab intrigues of Israel and its backers.

Ivan Kalin pointed out that in spite of the inhuman methods of warfare used by the Israeli aggressor, the Arabs will in the long run win a victory in their just struggle and the aggressors will be punished according to their deserts. While strongly condemning the crimes of the Israeli military, he said the Soviet people is expressing ardent solidarity with the courageous defenders of Lebanon -- Palestinians, Lebanese patriots and Syrian fighting men. Ivan Kalin reaffirmed the invariable character of the Soviet Union's support for the struggle of the Arab countries against the Israeli aggression, for ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

PRAVDA ANALYSIS OF ISRAELI PLANS IN LEBANON

LD232112 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The latest developments in Lebanon have been analyzed by the national daily PRAVDA. [TASS International Service in Russian at 2125 GMT on 23 August carries a summary of the PRAVDA analysis which identifies its author as PRAVDA observer Pavel Demchenko.] The analysis contains these points:

Now that the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from besieged west Beirut has begun, the withdrawal of the Israeli Army from Lebanon is quite naturally on the agenda. Both Washington and Tel Aviv resound with appeals for reestablishing the sovereignty of the Lebanese authorities over the entire territory of the country as soon as possible. But these words turn out to be little more than hypocrisy when viewed alongside the actual facts. The sovereignty of the Lebanese authorities over the country can be established primarily and only when the Israeli brigandage has ended and the occupation forces have withdrawn, but that, all the signs indicate, is not envisaged.

The Israeli command is doing everything to prolong the conflict. Although both the Lebanese authorities and international observers are supervising the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, the Israelis keep interfering in the process and are putting forward demand after demand not stipulated in the evacuation agreement.

Following reports of Israeli units advancing northwards towards the Lebanese city of Tripoli and eastwards from Beirut towards the Al-Biqa' Valley there are now other reports from foreign correspondents such as the London TIMES correspondent. They report that the occupation forces are settling in earnest on foreign territory, building roads and barracks and are clearly preparing for a winter campaign. Nor could the American Secretary of State George Shultz answer reporters' questions as to when the Israeli troops would quit Lebanon and whether they intend doing so in general.

These are disturbing facts, since all this is taking place at the moment when American Marines are about to disembark on Lebanese soil. There is thus more and more confirmation of the view that Washington is interested in Tel Aviv opening new fronts in Lebanon, against the Palestinians at Tripoli and against the Syrians in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The United States would then take advantage of Israeli aggression to extend its military presence in the Middle East.

In short, once again it is a case of attempts to establish American-Israeli domineering of the Arab peoples, but such a course, as history has shown, adds to the strain in that part of the world, erecting new obstacles to the achievement of peace and tranquillity in the Middle East.

MOVEMENT FOR ISRAELI TROOP WITHDRAWAL GROWING

LD231400 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 23 TASS -- There is a growing movement in Lebanon for the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from the country. It is only the right-wing Christian party Al-Kata'ib that supports Israel and its expansionist plans.

Representatives of the left forces, Muslim and other public circles in Lebanon demand with growing determination an immediate liberation of the country from the Israeli occupation army. They believe that the siege of west Beirut by the Israelis is only a part of the problem. The main thing is to end Israeli-American aggression against the Lebanese republic, to clear its territory of the interventionist forces and to reestablish the state within its former frontiers.

These circles express concern and anxiety over the expansion of Israel's occupation and the strengthening of Israeli military presence. As is reported by the Lebanese newspaper L'ORIENT-LE JOUR, in the last few days beginning from August 20 the Israelis moved hundreds of tanks to the Al-Biqa' Valley.

Now that the Palestinian units, displaying humaneness and good will, are leaving west Beirut the basic problem, that of ending American-Israeli interference in Lebanese affairs, brooks no delay. It is the Lebanese people who should themselves decide the further destiny of their country. The American and Israeli occupation forces have nothing to do in the territory of Lebanon.

The Israeli military, visibly displeased with the peaceful settlement of the conflict in west Beirut, is raising all kinds of obstacles to the withdrawal of Palestinian armed formations from the city, an operation which is supervised by U.N. observers. The Israelis drag out the evacuation and threaten to use military force again.

The Lebanese governmental commission has published here a report saying that 90 per cent of the victims of Israel's aggression are civilians, chiefly women, children and elderly persons. The commission says that it will take five to eight years and over twelve billion dollars to rebuild Beirut destroyed by the Israelis.

U.S. Support for Israel

LD231516 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] In accordance with the reached agreement the Palestinian fighters are leaving west Beirut. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Kim Gerasimov writes:

They are leaving the city undefeated. For 2 and 1/2 months their heroism and courage were admired by those who cherish such things as the right of a people to a homeland, national self-determination, to independence and freedom. For 2 and 1/2 months Israel's army of aggression, which outnumbered the Palestinian fighters many times in numerical strength and arms, was unable to crush their resistance. For 2 and 1/2 months the Israelis tried hard to undermine a political settlement of the problem of west Beirut, clearly seeking to destroy the Palestinian fighters and their leaders, even at the cost of killing all the residents of west Beirut, both Lebanese and Palestinian. And it was outright cynicism when the men in Tel Aviv and Washington were saying that you can't make an omelette without breaking the eggs. Following this barbarious logic the aggressors, using U.S. weapons and having the support of the United States in the UN Security Council, killed and crippled scores of thousands of people, the overwhelming majority of whom were civilians.

And the Israeli leaders are very little concerned about the anger that [words indistinct] has sparked off in the world. The Israeli Defense Minister Sharon insolently said lately that nobody can teach the Israelis humanitarianism and how to regard a human life. We can teach that all the rest of mankind, he said. [sentence as heard] And these past few months the world could see for itself how Begin and Sharon understand humanitariansim. In their opinion it seems to be quite humane to destroy with one cluster bomb several scores of helpless patients in a children's hospital. And against this background of cruelty and barbarism, a real example of humanitarianism was demonstrated by the Palestinians who decided to leave their positions to ensure the safety of the civilians.

Reports from Lebanon indicate that Israel does not intend to leave the country. On the contrary it is entrenching itself on seized territories. What is more it clearly intends to widen the framework of the aggression and strike at the northern and the eastern regions of Lebanon.

The Israeli leaders also openly threaten Syria, and that is clearly encouraged by Washington. The U.S. press, including THE WASHINGTON POST, points out that a new phase of U.S. policy is beginning in the Middle East as regards the implementation of the Camp David objectives. And the Camp David separate deal resulted in the strongest Arab country, Egypt, leaving the ranks of the Arab countries opposing Israel's expanionism. Israel and its benefactor the United States are clearly continuing a policy of imposing by force on the people of the region a solution of the Middle East problem that would be in their own interests. However, the past few months have shown as never before that the Palestinian problem -- and it is the crux of the Middle East problem -- cannot be solved militarily. The Middle East conflict can and should be solved through a comprehensive settlement; and what is especially important not through separate deals, but through the participation in such a settlement of all interested sides.

WEINBERGER 'CONFIRMS' ISRAEL NOT LEAVING LEBANON

LD231820 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has in effect confirmed that Israel does not intend to leave occupied Lebanon. Speaking on American television, the head of the United States' war department admitted that so far no concrete date had been fixed for the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the territory they have seized and that this question had not even been discussed during American-Israeli consultations.

Threat to Syria

LD231958 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said the date of the evacuation of Israeli forces from Lebanon was not discussed during consultations between Washington and Tel Aviv. In an interview with an American television network he rejected the possibility of any sort of sanctions by the U.S. administration against Israel for using American weapons in its aggression against Lebanon. Thus Washington has practically encouraged Israel to continue its aggression in Lebanon, widely using all the American weapons of mass annihilation. This attitude by the U.S. administration makes the Begin-Sharon gang more aggressive, to the extent that the Israeli defence minister has begun to openly threaten Syria, saying its capital is within the range of Israeli artillery.

And despite the fact that the PLO, motivated by humanitarian considerations and the desire to save the peaceful citizens of west Beirut from annihilation at the hands of the Zionist neo-Nazis, has decided to evacuate its forces from the city, Tel Aviv is preparing to achieve the second stage of its aggression against Lebanon. This time the Palestinian resistance outside the Lebanese capital and also -- and this is more important -- the Syrian forces within the Arab deterrent force in the Al-Biqa' Valley are the target. Israel is making broad preparations in the Al-Biqa' Valley for an attack on Syrian positions and more and more supplies are being brought in. It is significant that Washington is talking with more precision about the possibility of an Israeli attack. In this context, the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH drew attention to the statement by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir to the effect that he rejects the idea of disengagement between the Israeli and Syrian forces in Lebanon. What is more, the aggressors continue to artificially raise tension in Beirut in an attempt to create difficulties for the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters and to obstruct the task of the United Nations observers and the disengagement forces.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON DISPUTED

LD231952 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] At a press conference held in Washington, Secretary of State Shultz made an attempt to dissociate himself from the policy of genocide which Israel is conducting in Lebanon. The U.S. secretary of state said that the United States has not supported the Israeli invasion.

To say the least, Shultz's words sound strange when he says that the United States did not support the Israeli aggression. Weren't American weapons used in all of this? If the United States is against such a policy, why has it repeatedly imposed its veto on all UN Security Council resolutions demanding the immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression?

Speaking about the prospects for a peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon, Shultz limited himself to references that U.S. interests are connected with the creation of a strong Lebanese Government.

U.S. INCREASED ARMS TO ISRAEL BEFORE INVASION

LD241000 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 24 TASS -- The United States had not only been well-informed about Israel's impending thrust into Lebanon, but had done everything it could to arm the aggressor to the teeth. According to reports which leaked into the American press, several months before the start of the Israeli invasion the Pentagon sharply increased supplies to Tel Aviv of offensive types of weapons. According to classified figures of the U.S. Defence Department which were quoted by the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, in the first quarter of this year the U.S. arms supplies to Israel were worth a total of 217,695 thousand dollars. This is almost ten times as much as in the first quarter of 1980, and 40 percent up on the figure of the same period last year, the newspaper stresses.

Among the supplied weapons were ten F-15 fighter aircraft, 10 self-propelled 155-mm howitzers, 14 mobile tank repair shops and ammunition worth more than six million dollars. In May, just before the start of the aggression, the Israeli Army received 25 M-60 tanks, and in June another 15 such tanks were shipped to Israel to make good the losses suffered in fighting against the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots.

It was with the blessing and assistance of the overseas patrons that the Tel Aviv terrorists were continuously destroying west Beirut and killing its population. This aim was served by the supply of four million dollars' worth of the so-called "guided bombs" of enormous destructive force. It took only one such bomb to raze to the ground on August 9 a multi-storeyed apartment building in west Beirut, as a result of which more than 100 persons were killed and injured, writes the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

During the carnage staged in west Beirut by the Israeli aggressors the American leaders lied they did not have anything in common with that and that in general they had not known anything about Israel's plans. But when Israeli Defence Minister Sharon blabbed out on August 14 that the chief of the U.S. Defence Department Caspar Weinberger and former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had not only known in advance about Israel's plans but even approved of them, Weinberger was in a hurry to declare that that did not correspond to fact. Mr Foutch, the Pentagon's official spokesman, was also lying when on June 1 he declared that the USA had not increased arms supplies to Israel, as that was impossible because such supplies were planned for years ahead. The facts, which have been made public, expose the clumsy manoeuvres of the ruling circles of the USA which are directly responsible for the bloody crimes of the Israeli aggressors against the Arab peoples.

AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LEBANON

LD231414 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 23 TASS -- Elections of president of Lebanon were held in Parliament today. One of the leaders of the Al-Kata'eb [Phalangist] Party, Bashir al-Jumayyil was elected president by a majority vote. 57 out of 92 members of parliament voted for him.

PALESTINIANS DEPART BEIRUT 'AS VICTORS'

LD231846 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Progressive international media indignantly report that the plan for the physical annihilation of the Palestinians was prepared by Israel jointly with the U.S. administration. Progressive circles also note that PLO armed units could have continued the struggle. They are leaving Beirut only in order to save the lives of peaceful inhabitants so that the heartless American-Israeli military machine, built and perfected in the United States, does not destroy more completely innocent people.

The Palestinians are leaving west Beirut as victors bearing their weapons under Palestinian banners and chanting "struggle, struggle till victory." Now that the Palestinian units are leaving west Beirut in the name of humanity, it is necessary to urgently solve the main problem of ending American-Israeli interference in the affairs of Lebanon. The fate of Lebanon must be determined by the Lebanese people themselves.

Beirut's farewell to the Palestinian fighters is unforgettable. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE published reports on how the Beirut population bade farewell to the first units of Palestinian fighters. Arab countries' press, commenting on events in Lebanon, highly praised the fighting spirit of the Palestinian fighters. Arab media also noted that Israel intends to creat a Phalangist state in Lebanon. This Phalangist state would become a second Israel and promote American imperialism in the region.

PLO LEADERS COMMENT ON PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

Arafat Remarks

LD240444 Moscow TASS in English 0440 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 24 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in answer to questions by an ABC correspondent, has emphasized that the Palestinian fighters struggle for a just cause. He has pointed out that the Palestinians have been driven away from their native land and that they resist because they do not want to live like slaves. Yasir 'Arafat has stated that an end should be put to this tragedy. The PLO leader has also stated that it is very important to note that neither peace, security nor a settlement in the Middle East can be achieved in circumvention of the Palestinians' rights.

Interview With Spokesman

LD232218 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Correspondent Leonid Rassadin interviewed PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi in west Beirut:

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon has been engendered by the Camp David policy -- a policy aimed at depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state. But, says Mahmud al-Labadi, we held out despite the barbaric bombing and artillery shelling and despite special White House emissary Habib's ultimatums -- every one of which he brought from Tel Aviv. The purpose of these ultimatums was to force us to capitulate.

We declare that the Palestinians are fully determined to defend their just cause. Our steadfastness cannot be broken. We are now in the forefront of the struggle against imperialists and Zionists. We are not alone in our struggle. All freedom-loving peoples, first of all the people of the socialist community countries, and all honest people in the world are on our side. The Soviet Union's support and solidarity hold special significance for us.

In conclusion the official PLO spokesman emphasized: We will never forget the words that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pronounced at our most difficult time -- that the USSR has given and will continue to aid and support those who do not bow their heads before aggressors and who strive for a just settlement and peace.

KONDRASHOV VIEWS EGYPT'S ROLE IN MIDEAST CRISIS

PM201217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer S. Kondrashov article: "Camp David and the Lebanese Tragedy"]

[Text] When contemplating the political lessons of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, it is impossible not to dwell on the position of Egypt, the biggest Arab country. It can be defined in two words: indignation and embarrassment. These words need explaining.

Let us start with indignation. Cairo is protesting against the actions of the unbridled Israeli leaders, as well as against the American connivance at these actions. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali made it clear on his recent visit to Washington that never before in recent years have Egyptian-American relations experienced such difficulties as now, when Reagan is reluctant to make Begin and Sharon, who are destroying west Beirut before the eyes of the whole world, see reason. Cairo is also issuing warnings to Tel Aviv, giving it to understand, although not quite clearly, that leaden clouds hang over the future of Egyptian-Israeli relations, which are developing under the influence of Camp David.

These sentiments were quite well expressed by Egypt's UN representative at the 4 Augsut Security Council session, when the American delegate once again vetoed a resolution proposing the imposition of sanctions against Israel. He said: "We in Egypt are wondering what sort of peace can result from such an irresponsible policy. We are wondering what sort of peace process is possible under the threat of weapons. We ask ourselves what sort of normal relations can be established in such terrible circumstances and with such an irresponsible policy. We ask ourselves what can be the use of the diplomatic efforts being made in this region today and what can their consequences be, if Israel is permitted to scoff at all the rules."

All these questions are to the point, and the indignation is justified. But there is one snag. These questions should be addressed not only to Washington and Tel Aviv but also to Cairo itself. Here the indignation is supplemented by embarrassment, which Cairo is reluctant to admit to openly.

Egypt, you see, bears a share -- and a sizable share -- of the responsibility for what is happening. The Israeli Army's path to Beirut began with As-Sadat's pilgrimage to Jerusalem (November 1977) and his separate fraternization with Begin. The political time bombs planted by the 1978 Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" are now being set off by the Israeli bombs and shells raining down on the Lebanese capital. By "pacifying" Egypt and making Israel secure from the south, Camp David enabled Begin to "scoff at all the rules," resort to the threat of weapons and use them against other Arab neighbors deprived of the support of the strongest Arab country.

Camp David fed the "irresponsible policy" pursued by Israel, which would now like to resolve the Palestinian question by purely military means, through the physical eradication of the staunchest fighters and the political demoralization of the Palestinian resistance movement.

It has been almost 1 year since As-Sadat was assassinated. Under President Mubarak Egypt is trying to move slightly away from Israel politically and draw closer to the Arab world, which did not accept Camp David, and to rejoint the Arab ranks. This also accounts for Cairo's present difficulties, its indignation and also its embarrassment. We will not doubt their sincerity. Nevertheless, right now, in dramatic circumstances, is the very time to return to As-Sadat's treachery, because its consequences have never before been so obvious and pernicious.

Anti-Sovietism and pro-Americanism were two sides of the same coin with As-Sadat. Justifying the breaking off of friendly relations with the USSR, which were one of the cornerstones of Egypt's foreign policy under An-Nasir, As-Sadat liked to repeat that "the keys to peace" in the Near East were 99 percent in the hands of the United States. By this he meant that only Washington has levers of influence over Tel Aviv and can incline it toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict that would benefit all its participants and return to Israel's Arab neighbors the lands taken from them in 1967. By this he also meant that Washington is prepared to use these levers as it is in its interests to have good relations not only with Israel but with the Arab world, taking into account the importance of the Arab states' oil resources and their strategic location from the viewpoint of America's imperial interests.

This was why As-Sadat particularly scorned the idea of an international conference to settle the Near East problem entailing the participation of the Soviet Union among others. Wishing to gain access to the American "keys to peace," he embarked on the path of the separate deal -- in which he was, of course, readily helped by Washington and Tel Aviv. Thus Camp David was born.

And what happened as a result? With his separatist policy As-Sadat seriously, if not fatally, undermined the Arab front, which had already been fragmented by the struggle among different political orientations. He also weakened the significance of the political counterweight which, given the overall composition of forces, was vitally important to the Arabs in the face of the American-Israeli alliance -- I mean the relations of Egypt and other Arab states with the Soviet Union. The Arabs were weakened on two sides. Meanwhile, despite sporadic demonstrations of American "balance" (like last year's sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia) and despite the wish to maintain good relations with "moderate," pro-Western Arab regimes, neither under Carter nor under Reagan, of course, has Washington betrayed the "special relationship" with Israel. The American-Israeli "strategic alliance" was merely strengthened in the Camp David process. The attempts on the internal American political scene to balance the pro-Israeli lobby with the pro-Arab lobby proved fruitless -- try to "balance" a heavyweight boxer in the ring with a bantamweight. American military deliveries to both Israel and Egypt have increased sharply, but there is a big difference here, too: Whereas Egypt, which has been removed from the Arab-Israeli conflict, is being armed "for itself" or for the role of the Pentagon's assistant, Israel is sharpening its American-made teeth to sink them into the Palestinians, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

In short, the American "keys to peace," on which the late As-Sadat expatiated, opened the doors for Begin to invade Lebanon on 6 June 1982. The spirit of Camp David has soared to the skies with the smoke and flames of Beirut conflagrations, the groans of the injured and the silence of the dead that entreats the living to tell the truth about what has happened. As for the Palestinian problem, which the Egyptians -- without the Palestinians' participation -- tried to resolve with the Israelis during several comic rounds of talks on "administrative autonomy," Begin would now like to eradicate it with bombs, eradicate it along with the Palestinians.

He will not succeed in this. Even if the Palestinian fighters leave Beirut, the Palestinians' dream of returning to their homeland and of their own state roof over their heads will not go anywhere, will not vanish. The dream will only be hardened in trials. The struggle will continue.

But one also cannot fail to see the incredibly increased difficulties of this struggle. Using the positions of strength acquired by Israel, Washington is now engaged in gathering political trophies both for itself and for its ally, although in recent days it has also been publicizing some disagreements with it. THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "The United States displays inconsistency when it hopes for the strategic results of this operation while at the same time not wishing to reconcile itself to Israel's tactics, however tough."

The disagreement with the tactics is also a tactic, a pretense, a game with the public. The "strategic results" are far more important. Washington and Tel Aviv see these in the fact that the Arabs will now be more obliging. That it will now be easier to prevail upon and cajole the Palestinians, Syria and Jordan in accordance with the Camp David methods. That, having abandoned their empty dreams of "balance" in American policy in the Near East, the Arabs will resign themselves to the fact of the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel and even to Israel's role as a gendarme and overseer in this region.

These are dangerous dreams, unrealizable because once again they ignore the Arab peoples' craving for national dignity. But the very existence of such dreams and calculations still further emphasizes the need for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem with the participation of all the interested sides. Not behind the scenes, not with the assistance of self-seeking intermediaries of various kinds, but at the public forum of an international conference open to the whole world.

PERSIAN COMMENTARY ON SOVIET POSITION ON IRAN

NC201316 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Aug 82

[First talk in series by Vladimir Volinskiy on the Soviet Union's approach to Iran's revolution]

[Text] Vladimir Volinskiy writes: The Soviet Union is the friend of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the Iranian people, and this is why we, your friends in the Soviet Union, cannot witness without a feeling of concern the efforts in your country to maintain and to strengthen incorrect thoughts about our people and our country and its policy, including its policy on Iran. What is the reason for this? Aberration, superstition and lack of information on realities and truths, or possibly the conscious acts of forces that do not deem good relations between the neighboring countries suitable because the good-neighborliness of the Soviet Union and Iran strengthens your country's positions against foreign and domestic enemies.

During the shah's regime, the inculcation of the people's feelings of enmity toward the Soviet Union and its people was a logical act. The shah's regime, which to a large extent was the offspring of imperialist forces and, above all, of the United States of America, did its very best to ensure the interests of these forces. Efforts were carried out for many years to exonerate the proimperialist policy and to convince the Iranian people that allegedly the danger from the north -- that is, from the Soviet Union -- threatened Iran. Washington wanted Iran to participate in the struggle to establish U.S. world hegemony. We know that the policy of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries, supporting the establishment of relations based on the principle of the equality of rights between nations and of respect for nations' rights to independent progress, obstructs the establishment of this hegemony. It is clear, therefore, that the anti-Soviet policy of the shah's regime helped ensure U.S. objectives, and it was used as a smokescreen to hide the nature of U.S. plans for turning Iran into a military fulcrum against the Soviet Union as well as against other nations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

It is only sufficient to recall the frank remarks by some U.S. officials stating that the frontline for defending "U.S. national interests" passes through Iran and the Persian Gulf region. It was in order to ensure this very same imperialist interest that the United States filled your country with tens of thousands of military advisers, drew Iran into the aggressive CENTO pact and established its numerous bases on Iranian soil.

The Iranian people overthrew the monarchy and terminated the shah's antipeople policy, the objective of which was to turn Iran into a submissive plaything in the United States' world political game aimed at establishing world hegemony. This was an enormous historic victory for the Iranian people and one of the main gains of your heroic 1979 revolution.

After the victory of Iran's revolution, the preliminary genuine conditions for the establishment and expansion of the true good-neighborly relations between our two countries, based on the principles of friendship and good understanding, were created, and the shah's antipeople policy, one of the characteristics of which was anti-Sovietism, was ended.

Developments in history show that the Iranian people never felt enmity toward the Soviet people, as our people have never felt enmity toward other nations and if sometimes this feeling is created, it is because of the activities of leaders whose interests sometimes lie in throwing nations at each others' throats.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: More than 3 years have passed since Iran's revolution. Let us see to what extent the hopes of the peoples of Iran and of the Soviet Union on the expansion of good relations between the two countries have been fulfilled. In order to answer this question, we should glance at events in the past. One can say that opponents of good relations between our two countries did their best to create a type of wall to separate our two peoples. While trying to reach this objective, they importunately claim that the nature of the 11 February revolution has not been correctly fathomed in the Soviet Union. But let us see what the reality is.

The events of the summer 1979 were opportunately foreseen in the Soviet Union as the culmination of the popular revolution, and this interpretation was completely correct. On the basis of our ideology we believe that the determination of the domestic system of each country is a matter concerning the people of that country. Only the people have the right to solve their country's domestic problems. No one has the right to do so, and when the people of a country rise against the existing regime, this is their domestic issue. But this does not mean that we do not have an opinion about the incidents of the country in question. More than 60 years ago, our people made a revolution, and we believe in the historic inevitability of popular movements in all countries. This is why Iran's revolutionary movement was welcomed with sincerity and regarded favorably in the Soviet Union, for the objective of this movement was to uproot the antipeople regime.

Many of our listeners remember how the shah's propaganda apparatus in those days tried its best to convince the Iranian people that the revolutionary movement in Iran was allegedly not an Iranian movement but was being inspired and organized by "international communist centers," meaning, above all, the Soviet Union. Ardeshir Zahedi, one of the shah's subordinates who was the Iranian ambassador to the United States at that time, continuously pledged allegiance on Iran's behalf to the United States and paid lipservice to the danger allegedly threatening Iran from the north. In Tehran the shah's devoted servant Ja'farian accused the Communists and the Soviet Union of fanning the flames of the riots in Iran, and Sharif-Emami and others too spoke of the same subject. The then Chinese leader, Hua Kuofeng, who had come to Tehran in the summer of 1978 to meet the shah, supported the shah in various ways and tried to attribute intervention in Iran's affairs to the Soviet Union. Naturally the Soviet Union regarded the Iranians' struggles toward right with a favorable opinion, but the revolution was carried out by the people of Iran, not by the people of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press and radio reflected this feeling of the Soviet people and were therefore targets of attacks by the shah's propaganda apparatus. Officials of the shah's regime repeatedly pointed out to the Soviet ambassador in Iran the way Iran's incidents were presented by the Soviet press and radio, which expressed favorable opinions on the incidents in Iran. The mass media of the shah's regime -- press and radio and television -- tried to hide the great dimension of the revolutionary movement from the people.

But the Iranians at that time listened to Radio Moscow programs which broadcast unbiased news and reports. Dear listeners, many of you remember the days when the Iranians constantly listened to Moscow programs.

In November 1978, martial law was established in Iran. This was a fresh attempt by the shah to prevent the growth of the revolution. The shah's U.S. allies sent their large armada toward Iran's coasts and the danger of a direct U.S. military intervention in Iran's domestic affairs emerged. U.S. imperialism was paving the ground to crush the revolutionary movement with the force of arms. At that moment our country's leader, Leonid Brezhnev, expressed the feelings of all the Soviet people and overtly warned the United States that the Soviet Union cannot stay indifferent to intervention in Iran's domestic affairs. The prestige of the Soviet Union -- whose words and deeds are one as everyone knows -- played its part in defending Iran's revolution. This warning was heard by the United States and the danger that threatened the Iranian people's security was removed.

Shapur Bakhtiar, who was prime minister and the shah's last puppet, tried his best to condemn the Soviet Union for fanning the flame of the revolution in Iran, but he was overthrown with the popular 11 February uprising. In the first day of the revolution's victory, the Soviet Government recognized the new government, that is Iran's Provisional Revolutionary Government. A few days later, the Soviet ambassador in Tehran was received in audience by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the revolution's leader, and conveyed the Soviet Union's friendly message to the people of Iran. At that time many Iranians overtly expressed feelings of friendship toward the Soviet Union for its support for their just struggles.

These are the realities that speak of the Soviet Union's approach to the Iranian revolution. Some people in Iran say that Iran's revolution is to the benefit of the Soviet Union because it ended the U.S. military presence in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders and that allegedly this is the sole reason for the Soviet Union's friendly approach to Iran's revolution.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: We believe that the elimination of the U.S. military presence was, first and foremost, to the benefit of Iran itself and the Iranians did not expel the military advisers and dismantle the special U.S. services and spying services that had been set up on Iranian soil near the Caspian Sea from their country in order to satisfy the Soviet Union. In doing so Iran rid itself of the dependence on the U.S. military apparatus, to which it had been bound hand and foot because of the shah's policy. The U.S. military apparatus that had been set up in Iran was to work only on orders from Washington and to the detriment of the Iranians' interests. Iran's refusal to follow the policy of the United States saved the Iranian people from the danger of being turned into a prey to fire on to fulfill the U.S. objectives. Ridding itself of dependence on the U.S. military apparatus is undoubtedly Iran's large contribution in the struggle of all nations of the world against imperialist forces headed by the United States and, as we know, the Soviet Union plays the main part in the struggle against imperialist forces.

U.S. HOSTILE DESIGNS ON CARIBBEAN DETAILED

LD232022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The insane doctrines concerning limited, protracted nuclear wars — now being prepared by the Reagan administration -- are proof that an irresponsible attitude toward nuclear weapons still prevails among U.S. ruling circles. The actions of the U.S. President are creating worldwide indignation. Particularly offensive is the recent U.S. Senate resolution approving the use of any means, including weapons, for suppressing the alleged Cuban threat. This has aroused a strong protest in Latin American countries. The Central American Caribbean states can at any moment become the subject of armed American aggression, states the Mexican newspaper EL NACIONAL. The extremely dangerous situation that is being created can make the region a kind of second Vietnam, write Latin American newspapers. This American Senate resolution has produced an increased worsening of relations between Latin America and the United States. These relations were already badly worsened by the procolonial position of Washington during the recent Anglo-Argentine armed conflict.

There are over 50 American military bases in Latin America. Most of the bases are located in the Caribbean Basin zone and in Central America. About 30,000 American military personnel and the most modern armaments -- including nuclear weapons -- are located there. One of the largest bases in the region, Guantanamo, is located in the American occupied part of Cuban territory. Guantanamo base houses a U.S. Marines training center, and an air base, as well as underground fuel and ammunition depots. Base personnel total about 7,000 men, but there are usually another 3,000-5,000 military personnel -- the crews of approximately 50 U.S. warships which are constantly in the bay in front of the Guantanamo base.

The United States, as reports the press, is openly preparing for an armed attempt to crush the revolution in Nicaragua. An ominous indication of the fact that Washington is heading for an escalation of hostile actions against Nicaragua was the recent intrusion of an American destroyer into Nicaraguan waters. The destroyer is a combat ship equipped with both missiles and spying equipment.

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD240902 Moscow TASS in English 0420 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Havana, Aug 24, TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Antonov reports: Argentina maintains excellent diplomatic, economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, a TASS correspondent was told by Guillermo de la Plaza, ambassador at large of the Argentine Foreign Ministry. He is currently on a tour of Latin American countries to explain his country's stand on the question of the Malvinas. He also expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union on behalf of the Argentine people for the moral support for the just demands of Argentina during the colonialist action by Britain in the Southern Atlantic.

Addressing a press conference in the Cuban capital, G. de la Plaza thanked the Government of Cuba for its solidarity and support for Argentina in his country's struggle for the return of the Malvinas. The results of our talks with the Cuban side, he said, shall be regarded as positive, as they bore out an identity of views on that issue.

Commenting on the present state of Argentine-American relations, the representative of the Argentine Foreign Ministry stressed, that they had not improved a bit. G. de la Plaza strongly rejected the intention of Britain and the USA to set up a military base in the islands and pointed out that all questions in connection with the Malvinas should be discussed only within the U.N. framework.

In conclusion he spoke highly of the stand of the Non-Aligned Movement which has given effective assistance to Argentina during the conflict, and informed about the readiness of the Argentine Government to discuss all proposals on setting up an organization of Latin American states without the participation of the USA.

CHILEAN TU LEADER DEMANDS PARAGUAYANS' RELEASE

LD240850 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Havana August 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Antonov reports: The Chilean working people together with the working class of the entire world and all the progressive and democratic forces demand the immediate release of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party, and his associate Emilio Roa, Daniel Miranda, member of the leadership of the United Trade Union Centre of the Chilean Worker, has said in a TASS interview.

The Chilean workers, according to him, well know Antonio Maidana, an adamant revolutionary, a courageous and modest man, and an unbreakable fighter for the freedom of the Paraguayan people. We never doubt for a moment that the treacherous crime, the abduction of Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa in Buenos Aires two years ago, is the work of the agents of the security service of the Stroessner fascist regime and those who back it.

Paraguay, according to the Chilean trade union leader, is a sanctuary for many Latin American dictators. Pinochet is known to have bought vast estates there, just in case. Secret information has been leaked about "cooperation" between Chilean and Paraguayan fascists. It has come to public knowledge, for instance, that the Chilean authorities have been secretly deporting political prisoners to Paraguay, where they have been ruthlessly tortured on Pinochet's "estates" and murdered. There are secret prisons in Chile, Paraguay, South Africa and Israel, Daniel Miranda stressed, into which patriots and fighters for the democracy and freedom of the peoples are thrown and where they "disappear without trace," Daniel Miranda stressed.

We Chileans, he said in conclusion, raise our voice in defence of Antonio Maidana, Emilio Roa and thousands of other patriots languishing in the prisons and dungeons of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

PERUVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD231352 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, August 23 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP) held a plenary session here to discuss the political situation in the country. The meeting unanimously approved a report of the Central Committee's Political Commission, presented by Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the PCP Central Committee.

The rapporteur criticised the anti-people economic policy of ruling circles and their repressive policy, specifically the declaration of a state of emergency in the capital of the republic and the satellite town of Callao and the suspension of constitutional guarantees there. This measure was taken in view of increased terroristic activities involving not only Sendero Luminoso, a pro-Beijing organisation, and various military and para-military reactionary groupings but also agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA activities, Jorge del Prado said, reflect the liberation and revolutionary movements. Subversive activities in Peru are directed by U.S. Ambassador F. Ortiz, an experienced CIA agent.

(C.A. Bonio), general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Youth (PCY), informed the meeting about preparations in Peru for a PCY congress. A report on the party's work among the peasants was also read out. It set forth an action programme for rallying peasants and agricultural workers in the struggle for the implementation of an agrarian reform and for a radical improvement of the life of the peasantry.

The plenary meeting decided to step up the PCP's work in trade union organisations, among the intelligentsia and youth and to strengthen the alliance with all the anti-imperialist and patriotic forces in order to establish a united front in defence of the rights and vital interests of the working people. The plenary meeting expressed solidarity with socialist Cuba, Nicaragua and the fighting peoples of El Salvador and other countries.

RUSAKOV, OTHERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO INOZEMTSEV

PM231325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 6

[TASS report: "Last Respects"]

[Text] On 17 August Moscow paid its last respects to Academician N.N. Inozemtsev, prominent Soviet scientist and public figure, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences presidium and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economy and International Relations.

The conference hall of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where Muscovites bade farewell to the deceased, was decked in mourning. In the hall were wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. There was also a wreath from the Brezhnev family. Wreaths were laid from many Soviet and foreign scientific organizations and newspaper journal editorial boards.

The awards conferred on a scientist, major organizer of science and active public figure who devoted much effort to the cause of the defense of peace as leader of the Scientific Council for the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament were displayed on crimson velvet.

Delegations from Academy of Sciences institutes and representatives of the capital's public filed past the casket in sorrowful silence. The funeral vigil was mounted by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.A. Arbatov, V.V. Zagladin, L.M. Zamyatin and V.F. Maltsev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; executives of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of the Academy of Sciences and representatives of party and soviet organizations. Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, addressed the funeral meeting on behalf of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

The ambassadors of many foreign countries came to pay their last respects to the scientist.

N.N. Inozemtsev was buried at the Novodevichye cemetery.

PRAVDA CITES MISUSE OF PARTY PENALTIES

PM201235 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 August carries on page 2, under the headline "The Appeal," a 1,200-word report from Ufa by L. Mironov. The report recounts how one N. Oleynik, leader of a construction organization in Ufa and a member of the CPSU, had lodged an appeal with the Ufa Gorkom Bureau protesting the decision of his organization party committee to strictly reprimand him for unsatisfactory organizational work leading to a failure to fulfill the annual plan. Though this was the fifth party penalty imposed on Oleynik in 3 years, which ought to have meant "raising the question of the leader's presence in the party," the Gorkom Bureau downgraded the penalty from "severe reprimand" to "reprimand." Mironov comments: "It is unfortunately still the practice in certain party committees to announce penalties simply for the sake of form. In order to 'keep things straight,' so to speak, in case of a complaint or a check 'from above,' with no serious importance being attached to the reprimands. 'We'll remit it in a year,' they reassure the victim of the punishment. And he simply continues to behave in just the same way as before."

Mironov goes on to describe how Oleynik's party committee had itself backtracked by "remitting three previous penalties at a strike and petitioning the party obkom to remit the fourth." This prompts further comment:

"A party penalty is one means of educating a Communist. It must be used cautiously and thoughtfully. And it has got to be used in a principled way. Otherwise it not only loses its educational point but compromises the party committee that imposes or lifts the penalty."

OFFICIAL QUERIED ON PUBLISHING INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM201313 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 August carries on page 3 under the headline "In Order To Enlighten One's Mind..." a 2,800-word interview in which V. Fedotov puts questions raised by PRAVDA readers to B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

After outlining the industry's publishing plans, Stukalin addresses the question of the Soviet book shortage. He notes the increased demand for books stemming from improved educational standards and criticizes "'bibliophiles' who regard books simply as goods in short supply" and collect books out of a concern for fashion and status. He dismisses the suggestion that "useless publications gather dust on the shelves of stores whereas publications in great demand are not produced in sufficient quality." Mistakes in deciding the size of print runs have an "insignificant" influence on the book shortage and "literature in mass demand" accounts for an increasing proportion of the total number of books published.

Stukalin underlines the "great importance" of the "rational and thrifty use of paper" and criticizes the waste of paper on producing internal departmental memos, "cumbersome instructions and admonitions, luxurious invitation cards, tickets and programs for various seminars, conferences and so forth." He concludes by describing technical improvements in the printing industry.

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED ON PERIODICALS SUBSCRIPTIONS

LD220002 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Correspondent O. Bobin report; from the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] As regards the processing applications for subscription to newspapers and magazines, in 1983 there will be a selection of newspapers and magazines available. It is expected that 380 million copies will be printed. Here is Barashenkov, chief of distribution of printed matter main administration:

[Begin recording] We began taking applications 1 August, much earlier than in previous years, and will continue doing so until 15 November. People living in southern and northern areas used to complain that they did not have time to apply. Now there will be more time. For the first time people living in rural areas throughout the country will be able to subscribe freely to any publication which interests them. This will affect 105 million people. Restricted subscription now applies to only 15 newspapers and magazines. Last year the figure was 21 and the year before that 27. We are gradually reducing the number of publications to which subscription restrictions apply. From this year people will be able to subscribe freely to RABOTNITSA, ZDOROVYE, KRESTYANKA, ROMAN-GAZETA, KROKODIL, and CHELOVEK I ZAKON. Last year there were restrictions on these periodicals.

"What else is new in the 1983 subscription campaign? Permission has been given for the acceptance of individual subscriptions to periodicals of the union and autonomous republics in the national languages, for sending to addresses anywhere in the country.

"This is the first time that the need for this has arisen; requests had been made, and those requests have been responded to; so that from 1983 such subscriptions will be possible." [end recording]

PONOMAREV WRITES ON NATIONALITIES QUESTION

LD231138 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 23 Aug 82

["Boris Ponomarov on the Solution of the Nationalities Question in the USSR" — TASS headline]

[Text] Prague August 23 TASS -- Nowadays, when the nationalities question is one of the key problems of the development of human society, the Soviet experience of the solution of this question is "a pointer and valuable help" for different countries, Boris Ponomarov, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in his article on the international significance of the nationalities policy of the CPSU carried by the September issue of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW published here.

The importance of Soviet experience, the author says, consists primarily in the fact that "the realistic possibility of the formation of a qualitatively new type of relationships between nations and nationalities on the basis of the principles of equality, justice and friendship has been incontrovertibly proved on the example of the world's largest country characterized by vast national diversity, in which the dominant classes were for centuries fostering national strife and oppression."

It has been demonstrated in practice on the example of the USSR, the author continues, that "since any national oppression and inequality is a product of the system of exploitation of man by man, the struggle for the solution of the nationalities question is inseparably linked with the struggle for the social emancipation of the working people. Capitalism is not capable of resolving in any consistent way the nationalities question."

It has also been proved that "the achievement of actual equality among nations presupposes the ensuring of their right to self-determination and national statehood." A firm political basis for such a nation state "can only be provided by a voluntary union of the nations and nationalities comprising it."

The experience of the USSR, Ponomarov continues, confirms that "the political liberation of nations cannot be complete or firm if it is not complemented by the transformation of economic and social relations and by the struggle for economic equality." Particular importance is attached to "the practically corroborated realistic possibility for the peoples who have not gone through the capitalist stage of development to bypass or substantially countract it and to arrive at socialism."

It has also been proved that "it takes a party expressing the interests of the working class, all the working people, and guiding itself by scientific socialism" to resolve nationalities problems on the basis of justice.

The article points out that "the public, statesmen, politicians and parties in the newly-free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America display much interest in the Soviet Union's experience of resolving the nationalities question."

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY REVIEWS TIKHONOV BOOK

WA241430 [Editorial Report] In an unattributed article, "For the Sake of Peace, for the Good of the People," Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 12 August, page 1, reviews a "collection of selected speeches and articles" by Nikolay A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which has been published in Azerbaijani. According to the paper, the book "examines a wide range of political, economic, social and spiritual problems of important theoretical and practical significance." It adds: "The book devotes considerable space to N.A. Tikhonov's speeches devoted to the Azerbaijan SSR."

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONVENES

GF220514 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] A periodic session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held. F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the session on the 1982 Armenian SSR Government plan for socioeconomic development, implementation of the Armenian SSR regulations and measures taken for successful implementation of the annual plan and socialist obligations.

The Presidium urged the republic's administrative committees, rayon and city peoples' deputies councils and their executive committees to take necessary measures to eliminate existing defects in socioeconomic development work.

In the course of the first 6 months of 1982, 3,980 familes in Yerevan received houses totaling 125,500 square meters in area. The plan for the renovation of houses has been overfulfilled. In addition, large social and cultural centers will be completed in Yerevan by the end of this year.

The session also heard a report from the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee on the activities of the Oktemberyan People's Deputies Council Executive Committee in implementing housing regulations and distributing houses to needy citizens. The Presidium outlined the positive aspects of this work but noted at the same time that serious defects and mistakes were made. The Presidium urged the Oktemberyan People's Deputies Council Executive Committee to take decisive measures to eliminate the errors and to organize the distribution of houses for the people.

NEW TADZHIK SSR CONSTRUCTION MINISTER APPOINTED

WA191600 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 7 August, page 1, reports that E.N. Mikirtychev was appointed to the post of Tadzhik SSR minister of construction by decree of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The decree was dated 6 August 1982 and was signed by M. Kholov, Presidium chairman and I. Rakhimova, Presidium secretary.

NEW DOMESTIC-USE PIPELINE BEGUN IN TYUMEN

LD202320 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Tyumen August 20 TASS -- A new pipeline intended for the transportation of volatile brands of gasolene from western Siberia to the Volga area has been started in Tyumen.

This valuable product of the primary processing of casing-head gas is now delivered to chemical industries from the petrochemical complex in Tobolsk in railway tanks. The new pipeline stretching for 1,800 kilometers will ensure a more economical and regular delivery of this raw material to chemical industries in the Urals, the Bashkirskaya Autonomous Republic, and the Volga area.

NEW MULTILAYER PIPES FOR GAS PIPELINES DESCRIBED

LD221424 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- The first several thousand tonnes of multilayer pipes for constructing superpowerful gas pipelines from western Siberia have been dispatched by the Vyksa metallurgical plant, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reports.

Industrial technology of production of unique pipes, bound to accomplish a veritable technical revolution in pipeline construction, was mastered for the first time in Vyksa, town in the Gorkiy region, the newspaper stresses. The first stage started functioning.

The enterprise can put out multilayer pipes of several diametres at a time and with various thickness of walls -- depending on the purpose. The pipes are designed for a working pressure of 100-120 atmospheres which approximately double the pressure of the now functioning gas trunk pipelines.

The new pipes make it possible to increase by far the through capacity of underground steel lines, to save much metal. It will be possible to have one string in places where previously it was necessary to drive two strings of a gas pipeline. The first stage of the production shop will have the annual capacity of 250,000 tonnes of pipes, and its full design capacity will be a million tonnes of pipes a year.

DEPUTY MINISTER DESCRIBES OIL, GAS EXPLOITATION

PM230829 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 32 Signed to Press 12 Aug 82 p 13

[Interview with first deputy minister of the gas industry, Doctor of Technical Sciences Yuriy Vasilyevich Zaytsev, conducted by Nikolay Khlebodarov]

[Excerpt] [Question] Yuriy Vasilyevich, could you describe world energy consumption.

[Answer] Energy consumption is increasing everywhere. More mineral resources have been used up in the 20th century than in the previous 19 centuries. A quest for oil and gas is being conducted on the planet, but the main stocks are concentrated in a limited number of places: specialists name approximately 600 geologically [as published] oil- and gas-bearing basins. Exploratory drilling has already been carried out in 400 of them; it has led to the discovery of workable stocks in 240 basins.

[Question] What will the oil and gas workers get from the continental shelf?

[Answer] The experts reckon that the shelf contains around 60 percent of world's supply of oil and gas. At the moment more than 100 countries are looking for oil and gas in the sea, and around 400 countries are already extracting....

[Question] But surely this is an "expensive amusement?"

[Answer] Work in the sea is complex, but, at the same time, effective. Specialists have estimated that the profit from world sales of "marine" oil and gas is merely four times greater than expenditure on the process, which, incidentally, is quite large.

[Question] What is difficult about oil and gas extraction at sea?

[Answer] The working of the deposit opened up by exploratory drilling. For example, a solution to the problem of working in very deep sea has not yet been found. Judge for yourself. Some 50,000 tons of high-quality steel and 75,000 tons of concrete were used in the construction of the artificial island above the Frigg gas field in the North Sea, but the depth of the sea is only 100 meters... We have erected a stationary operating platform in the Caspian where the sea is 110 meters deep. But fundamental new technical production facilities will be needed in the future.

[Question] What are the most promising avenues?

[Answer] We will open up regions which have harsh natural conditions and at the same time we will create the entire infrastructure (transport, housing and municipal services and other services). This will naturally also have an impact on the effectiveness of the shelf's development.

The "price of information" is very high in offshore drilling. Whereas on dry land it is possible to assess the promise of a deposit from a dozen exploratory boreholes, at sea this involves enormous expenditure; at sea two or three boreholes must fully portray the nature of the deposit. Exploratory drilling from floating technical facilities costs a very great deal. And we do not yet know exactly how this equipment will stand up to ice floes. Let us assume that in shallow water ice floes simply "push away" the equipment close to the sea beds; that means it must be "hidden" beneath the ice level or even beneath the sea bed. The development strategy could be radically altered by the introduction of underground "dry" and "wet" operational complexes. Nor has the underground working of oil deposits been ruled out: Here equipment is considerably simplified, the depths of the boreholes are reduced, storms and iceflows do not affect extraction progress and the environment is not polluted....

[Question] Most likely this is not a complete list of the arsenal of shelf equipment?

[Answer] The possibility is being studied of using autonomous and surface-controlled submersible systems equipped with manipulators. The use of automated telemetering systems and the creation of artificial bubbles [iskustvenyye obolochki] at atmospheric pressure at the borehole heads are promising. Experience in installing such bubbles already exists in world practice -- for a sea depth of 120 meters. Scientists believe that divers can work at depths of up to 1,300 meters and autonomous systems at 2,400-3,900 meters. But underwater experimentation, visual observation, electrical potentionetrics [elektropotentsialnyye izmereniya], acoustic communications, and underwater television filming and photography -- all this will remain man's preserve.

[Question] Reliable apparatuses with complex life support systems are needed for people to penetrate "hydrospace...."

[Answer] Yes. It must be said that the U.S. astronaut Carpenter, who took part in the month-long underwater Sealab 2 experiment, said on his return to the surface: "The underwater world is more hostile to man than space is. The aquanaut entering the water becomes dumb and deaf and his vocabulary is limited to a dozen signals and gestures."

Nonetheless the development of the "blue continent" is directly connected with the solution of the planet's present-day problems -- the food, raw material and energy problems. And it is not man's destiny that he should live on a planet almost 2/3 of which are covered by water and still remain an entirely land-based creature.... In my view, everyone is infected with the romance of the sea. I grew up in Baku and became accustomed to the sea from childhood. In the fifties the development of the offshore resources at Neftyanyye Kamni began; by that time I had graduated from the VUZ and had become an engineer working oil and gas deposits. And later I was responsible for oil and gas extraction when I worked at the Azerbaijan Ministry of the Petroleum Extracting Industry.

[Question] What are the dimensions of our present operations?

[Answer] The development of offshore oil and gas resources is closely linked with the comprehensive study of the world's oceans. This task is beyond the powers of an individual sector: Almost 40 ministries and departments, the Academy of Sciences, sectorial institutes and design bureaus are taking part in its solution. The shelf zone of the USSR's seas covers an enormous territory; some of its regions vary greatly in terms of resources, climatic conditions, their economic geographical location and many other factors. All these features are reflected in the long-term comprehensive program for the development of the continental shelf.

[Question] In recent years the open discharge of oil in the Gulf of Mexico has occurred, an oil rig in the North Sea has collapsed and a storm caused damage to the Okha drilling platform off Sakhalin. Please explain the reasons.

[Answer] I can say only as a comparison that the automative industry throughout the world developed on the basis of accidents....Yes, the (Ikstok-1) borehole gushed for 200 days in the Gulf of Mexico, discharging over 500,000 tons of oil onto the surface; but this is just the fourth incident since 1947 -- at the 20,000 boreholes off the U.S. coast. Even a small change of the center of gravity and failure to observe safety procedures can lead to capsizing. That is what happened with the "pentagon"-type platform. The Okha incident, in which no one was injured, showed once again that there are no trivialities at sea and much has to be predicted. Each accident has been caused either by a violation of technological procedure or by the breakdown of equipment. Only a natural disaster is hard to predict.

[Question] It is probably particularly difficult for divers. While a cosmonaut can return to earth at any time, a diver without a long period of decompression cannot reach the surface alive. The cosmonaut works in an earth-type atmosphere while the diver works under "nonhuman" conditions: He breaths gases at unnatural pressures and swims in uncomfortable temperatures.

[Answer] The creation of comfortable conditions at great depths is no easy problem: After all, a man has to work there for a long while (only prolonged work under water is profitable). Today, lowering an aquanaut to a depth of 225 meters and 5 minutes' work on the sea bed in a pressure suit costs (according to foreign figures) tens of thousands of dollars. The use of a one-atmosphere diving apparatus under the same conditions reduces expenditure tenfold. The expense has to be incurred because sometimes a man's personal presence at a depth is totally indispensable. For a long time yet the development of the shelf will depend primarily on how far we succeed in ensuring man's normal life and working ability under water. At least three physiological barriers must be overcome: mechanical narcosis [mekhano-narkoz], the physicochemical penetrating actions of gases, and decompression. Researchers have discovered the "saturation effect" -- the limit beyond which the absorption of inert gases in the human organism ceases to increase with the depth of submersion. Using this effect, specialists of the French (Komeks) firm, for instance, are already working everywhere at a depth of up to 450 meters while they have undertaken record submersions to a depth of 632 meters.

The well known maritime researcher Jacques-Yves Cousteau says: "The problem of man's very existence may soon be linked with the ocean." So we must conquer the sea depths in any case....

LETUNOV EXAMINES INDUSTRIAL SHORTCOMINGS

OW211305 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0750 GMT on 21 August carries the scheduled 30-minute talk by political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov on shortcomings in some industries.

In the first of three segments, Letunov interviews M.L. Vashchekina, first secretary of the Krasnogorskiy Gorkom in the Moskovskaya Oblast, who comments on the great successes scored by the oblast's dairy industry and provides examples of high productivity achieved on some dairy farms. She also describes the difficulties encountered because of unfavorable weather conditions but expresses optimism that the plan in the oblast's agricultural sector will be fulfilled. She says that the party will stop interfering in specialists' activities and will dedicate its efforts to propaganda activities. She lists some of the problems, such as lack of rural roads and slowness in construction work, which need urgent attention.

In the second segment, Letunov draws attention to the inefficient performance of the Artemovkiy sewing factory in Ukraine. This factory, he says, produces garments that trading outlets reject because of their unpopular design and shoddy workmanship. Factory representatives in turn complain about the lack of supply of modern fabrics and needed materials such as zippers and buttons. Millions of rubles in losses are incurred, but the factory continues production because of its commitment to the plan.

The third segment deals with the shortages in various household items such as garden tools and water taps, which one can only obtain at some construction site in exchange for a bottle of vodka because local stores do not stock them. It also notes shortages of teapots and many other household items. V.A. Medvedev, RSFSR deputy minister of local industry, tells about measures that are to be adopted to eliminate these shortages.

Letunov concludes the program by saying that all these problems can be solved by working with the same efficiency and love for one's work as Svetlana Savitskaya, the woman cosmonaut.

RSFSR MINISTER ON MOTOR TRANSPORT TARGETS

PM201053 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, August 82, signed to press on 9 August, carries on page 2, under the headline "Development of Motor Transport," a 2,400-word unattributed interview with RSFSR Minister of Motor Transport Ye.G. Trubitsyn. The minister describes the targets facing his sector under the USSR Food Program and stresses the adverse effect on efficiency of the lack of coordination between the various departments operating motor transport.

He advocates "entrusting general-purpose motor transport with the shipment of all freight into and out of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, including agricultural products during the harvesting period," leaving vehicles belonging to Soyuzselkhozkhimiya and the Goskomselkhoztekhnika to transport "agricultural machines, spare parts, assemblies and units, and mineral fertilizers."

Trubitsyn outlines the measures being taken to prepare vehicles so as to minimize losses during the transportation of agricultural output, and concludes with an account of "progressive methods" used by Saratovskaya and Rostovskaya Oblast motor transport collectives.

MORE EFFICIENT USE OF TIMBER ENCOURAGED

PM201501 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 14 August publishes on page 1 a 1,800-word "economic review" entitled "There Is No Such Thing as Waste Timber" by V. Garov. The author details ways of ensuring more rational and eocnomic use of the USSR's vast, but still inadequate, timber resources. He emphasizes the role of waste timber. USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Prices are urged to "give some thought to how to motivate enterprise collectives and sector staffs to ensure that fuller use is made of waste." The article concludes by pointing out that: "The whole tree, from stump to crown, can be used and can serve as the raw material from which goods needed by the public are made. It is just a matter of being economical."

JANUARY-JULY LIVESTOCK FIGURES RELEASED

PM231557 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 82, Signed to Press 16 Aug 82 p 19

[Unattributed review of USSR Central Statistical Administration 7-month figures for livestock raising in kolkhozes and sovkhozes]

[Text] Many farms, making intensive use of the grazing period, are achieving good results in livestock unit output. It is no accident that the country as a whole saw an increase of over 1 million tons in milk purchases during the May-July period compared with the same period last year. Egg production continued to increase in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

I. Livestock Raising Output

In January-July this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained the following livestock raising output results:

Indicators		Jan-Jul 1982	Jan-Jul 1982 as percentage of Jan-Jul 1981
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) thousands of tons		8,377	99
of which:	cattle	4,895	98
	hogs	2,032	97
	sheep and goats	372	105
	poultry	1,078	109
Gross milk yield -- thousands of tons		38,830	99.8
Average milk yield per cow -- kg		1,368	99.3
Hen's eggs -- millions		28,786	103
Average egg yield of laying hens		122	100.8

Meat production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the 7 months stayed at approximately the same level as in the same period last year, although production increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirgiziya, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Turkmenia. In the RSFSR the biggest increases in meat production were in Murmanskaya, Vologodskaya, Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Moskovskaya, Tulskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts, in Bashkirskaya, Kalmytskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's and in Stavropolskiy Kray.

The gross milk yield was only 0.2 percent less than in January-July last year. At the same time, dairy farm workers in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirgiziya and Armenia obtained an increase in milk production. In the RSFSR the biggest milk production increases were achieved in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vologodskaya, Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts.

Egg production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased during the 7-month period by 825 million compared with the same period last year. Egg production increased on farms in most union republics (except for Kazakhstan and Kirgiziya).

II. Purchases of Livestock Products From Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Purchases	Purchased in Jan-Jul 1982	Jan-Jul 1982 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1981
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousands of tons	8,154	99
Milk -- thousands of tons	34,227	104
Eggs -- millions	27,208	103

Sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms fell in the 7-month period by 81,000 tons compared with the same period last year. But they increased in Moscow union republics (except for the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Latvia and Estonia).

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 344 kg. The average sale weight for hogs was 100 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,223,000 tons. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania, Latvia, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, and Pskovskaya, Bryanskaya, Tulskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kalininskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts and in Mordovskaya ASSR increased sales of these products.

Sales of eggs to the state in January-July 1982 increased by 774 million. The biggest increases in egg purchases were in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. In the RSFSR, egg purchases considerably increased in Kaliningradskaya Oblast, Chuvashskaya ASSR, Kostromskaya, Arkhangelskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics

Jan-Jul 1982 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1981

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99	99.8	103	99	104	103
RSFSR	99.3	102	103	99.9	105	103
of which:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	100.9	105	104	102	110	104
Ukraine	95	96	102	94	99	102
Belorussia	108	106	105	107	112	104
Uzbekistan	109	105	110	108	106	110
Kazakhstan	93	94	99.9	92	98	100.1
Georgia	104	95	108	105	99	110
Azerbaijan	106	103	109	108	101	107
Lithuania	106	100.8	105	106	118	104
Moldavia	126	87	100.7	132	84	100.8
Latvia	97	95	100.4	98	115	101
Kirgiziya	103	101	97	106	101	94
Tadzhikistan	103	99.2	102	100.6	103	102
Armenia	109	102	108	111	101	108
Turkmenia	102	98	106	100.6	100.9	104
Estonia	87	90	100.2	85	103	100.7

Moreover, during the 7 months, procurement organizations have purchased 684,000 tons of milk and 202,000 tons of livestock from people's personal plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 August 1982 there were 94.6 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes (824,000 more than on the same date last year). The number of cows was 30 million, which marks an increase of 123,000. There were 58.2 million hogs. There were 137.6 million sheep and goats. The figure for poultry was 756 million -- an increase of 23 million.

Cattle numbers increased in all union republics except Georgia.

Hog numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia.

The number of sheep and goats rose in Uzbekistan, Lithuania and Armenia.

In every area of the country there are farms which have accumulated much experience of rational livestock raising. This experience must be applied on a wide scale.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22, 24 AUGUST

LD230432/LD240315 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 and 24 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 August

Grain crops have been threshed from almost 600,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast, which is 60 percent of the area sown to them. (0400 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on half their area in the Mariyskaya ASSR -- 2/3 of these have been threshed. (0600 GMT)

A good grain harvest has been grown this year in Tambovskaya Oblast. To date, 500,000 tons of grain has been delivered to state granaries. (1000 GMT)

Kinelskiy Rayon is the first district in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast to complete reaping of grain crops. The weather is not helping the workers this year. Nevertheless, grain was laid in swaths on time. Grain has been reaped from almost 80 percent of the allotted area in the part of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast that lies east of the Volga. (1000 GMT)

A fair grain harvest has been grown in Kokchetavskaya Oblast in difficult weather conditions. Correspondent G. Sytykh reports from Voskhod Sovkhoz where the struggle against the drought began in winter with snow retention work. The plants were able to develop and survive the heat of July. The farm intends to obtain a yield of at least 14 quintals of grain. (1300 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast farms have delivered to reception points 1 million tons of grain. (1530 GMT)

Altay farms are sowing the winter crops. Rye and wheat take up more than 100,000 hectares. (1530 GMT)

Harvesters and sowing teams are working simultaneously on the fields of the Kirovskaya Oblast. The machine operators are faced with sowing 40 percent of the whole area given over to grain with winter crops. (2005 GMT)

24 August

Farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast have begun selling grain to the state. The first grain loads have arrived at the elevators. Frequent rains are interfering with harvest work and the machine operators are using every hour of fine weather. In the last 24 hours grain crops have been cut and threshed on an area of 200,000 hectares. It is the best result during this harvest. (0700 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast farmers have gathered in the harvest from 3 million hectares of crops. Seventy percent of grain and pulse crops have already been threshed. Already 500,000 hectares of winter rye and wheat have been sown, which is half the planned area. (1100 GMT)

Belorussian farms have begun gathering the early potato crop using industrial methods. The total area under early potatoes is 27,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Machine operators of the Ukraine are carrying out repeat sowing of fodder crops. They have been sown on an area of over 1 million hectares. Harvesting of early and late fodder crops is underway in many areas. (1100 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops has begun in Orlovskaya Oblast. Good quality seeds such as Chulpan, Kharkovskaya 60 and Mironovskaya 88 are being planted. (1100 GMT)

All northern oblasts of Kazakhstan have now started mass grain harvesting; grain is to be harvested over an area of almost 16 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON MID-AUGUST HARVEST PROGRESS

PM240843 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Harvest and Preserve All That Has Been Grown"]

[Text] The second half of August has begun. The fall, with its bad weather and frosts, is not far away. Rural working people are hurrying to gather in the harvest more rapidly and to preserve it in full.

All regions of the country are involved in the reaping. The limits of the reaping are gradually moving north and beyond the Urals. The machine operators of Orenburgskaya Oblast have harvested over 2 million hectares. They are using progressive harvesting and threshing methods in order to prevent losses. The reapers are set to give a low cut and the combines are leakproofed. The work timetable is organized to ensure that the combines are out in the fields for at least 18-20 hours per day. Many unit crews are overfulfilling their targets.

The grain harvest is in full swing in the fields of Altayskiy Kray and Kurganskaya and other oblasts. In all, 30.6 million hectares of grain crops -- 44 percent of the sown area -- had been cut in the RSFSR by the start of the second half of August. Approximately 80 percent of the cut area has been threshed.

As they complete the cereal harvesting, the farmers of the Ukraine are taking measures to accelerate the drying and transportation of grain from the threshing floors. However, the pace of grain sales to the state has slowed in recent days on a number of farms in Kirovogradskaya, Odesskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts. A considerable quantity of peas has piled up at the threshing floors of major producers of the crop such as Tataria and Ulyanovskaya Oblast. Shipments to the reception centers are being delayed. Yet storage of peas in the open in rainy weather can lead to spoilage of the valuable output.

The Kazakhstan Virgin Lands are beginning the mass reaping. Some 16 million hectares of grain and pulse crops must be harvested there. The grain crops have turned out patchy [pestryy]. The machine operators are choosing harvesting methods that prevent losses. All the combines have been leakproofed, cam-action reels have been fitted to the reapers, and the trucks have been fitted with canopies. The tour-of-duty method, which makes it possible to use the units for 20 hours per day, is being widely introduced. Thousands of combine operators from the Ukraine, Belorussia and elsewhere have gone to help the Virgin Land farmers. It is an urgent task to harvest the grain in the east of the country rapidly, without losses and by common efforts and to transport it to the state granaries.

Now that the summer work campaign has reached its peak, it is very important to secure a further increase in the pace of the reaping and to ensure that every hectare of cereals, pulse crops, groat crops, corn, sunflowers and vegetables is harvested. In this regard, tremendous importance attaches to the initiative of the people of Saratovskaya Oblast who have urged that an all-union campaign be mounted under the slogan: "Harvest and preserve all that has been grown!"

Their example has been followed by the working people of the agroindustrial complex in many krays, oblasts and rayons of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Tadzhikistan, Moldavia, Georgia and other republics. The working people of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, transport and processing enterprises, trade and broad public are joining in the struggle for the full harvesting and safekeeping of the harvest.

One report after another of shock work in the fields and plantations and on the grain routes is coming in. The farmers of the Kuban are finishing deliveries of 3 million tons of grain to state granaries. Over 2 million tons of grain has been received from the farms along the Don. In Stavropolskiy Kray, 1.5 million tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators. The harvest in Tambovskaya Oblast is good this year. Leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are threshing up to 35 quintals of wheat per hectare. The oblast's working people have pledged to sell the state 1 million tons of grain, and 1/3 of the pledge has already been sold.

At the same time, certain oblasts of the Central, Northwest and Volga-Vyatka Regions are delaying the harvesting. The farms of Kurskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya and Mariyskaya ASSR's have allowed a considerable gap between mowing and threshing. Yet each extra hour that wheat, rye, barley and oats are allowed to stand in the fields and too much time spent lying the swaths lead to appreciable losses of yield and a decline in quality. Compliance with the harvesting timetables must be strictly monitored, round-the-clock work by combines, trucks, threshing floors and elevators must be ensured and the delivery of grain and other output to state granaries must be stepped up.

This year there is the potential to more fully satisfy the population's needs for fruit and vegetable output. Over 4 million tons of vegetables have already been purchased and increasing quantities of potatoes, fruits and watermelons are coming in from the fields. In order to prevent losses of output the farms of Azerbaijan's Lenkoranskiy Rayon, for instance, have established direct ties with city stores and deliver vegetables direct from field to counter. Unfortunately, the malfunctions in the vegetable conveyer have not been eliminated everywhere. Cases of delayed reception and processing of output are occuring in Moldavia and Rostovskaya Oblast. In the first 2 weeks of August, Moldavia failed to receive 1,485 freight cars for the shipment of tomatoes to cities and industrial centers. There is a need for containers and certain farms are short of packaging.

The foundation of the next harvest is laid in August. RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sown more than 3 million hectares of winter crops. More than 1/2 of the plan has already been fulfilled in Kirovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts and the Udmurtskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's; it has been 76 percent fulfilled in Permskaya Oblast. However, the sowing areas are still behind with the preparation of the soil for winter crops and some places have still not received seeds. Some 4.8 million hectares have been fall-plowed in the country.

Farmers are pressed for time. To harvest and preserve everything grown in the fields, to fulfill the plans for procurements of grain and other output and to make next year's grainfield generous -- those are now the concerns of rural working people.

COSMONAUTS WELL, CONDUCT EXPERIMENTS IN SPACE

TASS Report

LD221202 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya are continuing research and experiments on board the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-7.

Yesterday the members of the visiting expedition had medical check-ups. Technical experiments were also carried out to determine the characteristics of the atmosphere near the complex and the measurements of parameters of the microatmosphere in the premises of the station.

On Sunday the working day in orbit started at nine o'clock in the morning. After a check up of the station's onboard systems, the crew started work on pre-set schedule. On the programme of work are medical check ups, technical experiments and television reporting.

Research was carried out into the sensitivity of the vestibular apparatus and the brain in the period of adaptation to the state of weightlessness in Svetlana Savitskaya and research into the bioelectrical activity of the heart in making physical exercises in veloergometer.

On the plan of the work of Leonid Popov and Aleksandr Serebrov is the "echograph" experiment to determine indicators characterising the heart functions.

The crew of the main expedition also engaged themselves in the technical servicing of the station, were preparing research equipment for work on Monday and doing physical exercises in trainer equipment.

Under the pre-set mission programme Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya will return to earth in the spaceship Soyuz T-5. To prepare the spaceship for the return the cosmonauts demonstrated the individual supports of the armchairs in the spaceship Soyuz T-7 and installed them in the descent vehicle of the spaceship Soyuz T-5.

The flight of the research complex is proceeding in full conformity with the pre-set programme. All the five cosmonauts are feeling well.

Moscow TV Report

LD221804 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 22 August, during the Vremya newscast, broadcasts reportage from on board Salyut-7. One of the male cosmonauts tells viewers that the men shaved this morning in order to look smart now that a woman is on board the station. He says they ate breakfast in a happy and warm atmosphere. After breakfast they started to work. Savitskaya then says that the station is well-prepared for the rendezvous. She adds that the new arrivals have already seen for themselves how comfortable the living and working compartments are.

Today the cosmonauts began to carry out the extensive scientific program, including medical, medical-technical and astrophysical experiments. Savitskaya and Serebrov today carried out a number of medical experiments. The program will continue tomorrow. Serebrov adds that he shaved this morning before starting the medical experiment on the dynamics of blood circulation. The cosmonauts say they feel well and have already become adapted.

They say they will continue the experiments carried out by the Soviet-French crew together with Berezovoy and Lebedev. Scientists have already obtained certain interesting results from that research. The new arrivals brought photographs with them which were taken with the Piramig apparatus. Meanwhile, methods have improved and developed, as have the experiments.

A male speaker concludes by saying that more than 19 years have passed since the first woman flew in space. During that time the tasks carried out on board an orbital station have changed. Living conditions have changed; the experiments have changed. Specialists -- both men and women -- now play a large role. The cosmonaut expresses the view that in the future both men and women will take part on an equal basis in the implementation of those experiments on board the orbital station. The crew hope to say more about their work in future reports.

ACTIVITIES OF USSR RESEARCH VESSELS REPORTED

LD210346 [Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports on activities of Soviet research vessels broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 and 20 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

17 August

The research vessel Akademik Mstislav Keldysh, flagship of the Soviet oceanological fleet, is conducting research in the Red Sea and the Aden Bay. On board the ship are two Paysis deepwater diving appartuses on which scientists are seeking outlets of thermal waters from below the seabed. The specialists will study special kinds of animal and plant life that live around these hot areas. (2100 GMT)

20 August

The research icebreaker Otto Schmidt has left Murmansk on a new voyage. The icebreaker provides unique data on the compression and purity of ice, the effect of ice on the body of a ship and other points. The current voyage is preparing material -- for the third consecutive year and in the same period -- on the state of ice in the Kara Sea. After completing its tasks in the Kara Sea, the Otto Schmidt will continue its work in the Barents and Greenland Seas. (1830 GMT)

The scientific vessel Vsevolod [name indistinct], the flagship of the Murmansk territorial Directorate of Hydrometeorology and Control of the Natural Environment, is working in the Atlantic within the framework of the "Polar Experiment" program. This is the study of the Atlantic's atmosphere and ocean. (1830 GMT)

The Professor Zubov, the Arctic institute's weather ship, and a ship from the Latvian Directorate of Hydrometeorology and Control of the Natural Environment are working together in the Atlantic. (1830 GMT)